FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 JULY 1986

Gulf Affairs

Kuwait — The foreign minister disclosed in a statement reported by KUNA that the government ministers have tendered resignations to the prime minister, Crown Prince Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, who will decide on the fate of the government. The agency also cited an Interior Ministry statement announcing the arrest of a number of people suspected of involvement in bomb attacks last year, including the attempt to assassinate the amir.

GCC — Concluding the 19th session of the GCC Ministerial Council in Al-Ta'if, the GCC foreign ministers noted with "regret" that Iran is still insisting on using force in the Gulf war, and that it is not responding to GCC good office efforts. The GCC statement, which was carried by SPA, also condemned the recent explosions in Kuwait, and praised the Saudi king for his efforts to end the dispute between Qatar and Bahrain.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi forces foiled a 30 June-1 July Iranian offensive aimed at recapturing the city of Mehran, according to an Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA, who added that the situation was "stable" although fighting was still continuing. However, Iranian military reports cited by IRNA said that "heavy casualties and damage" were inflicted on the Iraqis during the offensive, and that "a number of crucial points" were captured. As for air activity, an Iranian military communique cited by IRNA stated that Iraqi aircraft bombed the Iranian city of Shadegan 29 June.

Meanwhile, in a letter to the UN secretary general carried by INA, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz warned that Iran's recent surface-to-surface missile strike against the Iraqi city of Kirkuk opened the door wide for the renewal of the war of the cities.

Israel

The government crisis has not yet been settled and solutions are still being sought, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stated in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio 1 July. Stressing that ministers cannot be judges, he said the inquiry into the Shin Bet affair must be objective. Peres had earlier told the Knesset in an address reported by the radio that he blames no one from the political echelon in connection with the affair, but the charges must be examined to dispel any doubts. The prime minister stressed that he is personally willing to testify before an inquiry commission, though he noted that the cabinet has not yet decided whether to establish one. Jerusalem television reported that Likud leaders were "highly satisfied" with Peres' remarks to the Knesset, adding that this was probably because the prime minister did not express full support for an inquiry commission. While the television cited remarks by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir reaffirming his opposition to an inquiry commission, Jerusalem radio subsequently reported that Shamir's associates say he is willing to contemplate the establishment of a committee empowered to investigate "working procedures" between political and executive levels in light of the Shin Bet affair. Avraham Shalom, the resigning Shin Bet director, told Alignment ministers 28 June that during Shamir's tenure as prime minister, the latter gave Shalom "general approval" to kill terrorists captured during an attack aimed at hostage-taking, according to *Ha'aretz*.

Lebanon

Syrian forces deployed in Sir al-Dinniyah, a small town east of Tripoli, because of tension in the area caused by clashes between the Syrian Social Nationalist Party and the Islamic Unification Movement, Beirut radio reported. As for the security plan in West Beirut, the radio broadcast Prime Minister Rashid Karami's statement that "things are going well," with "encouraging" reports that the plan is being comprehensively implemented. The radio also cited a statement of support for the plan from Hizballah, which was not a party to the agreement announced in Damascus 13 June. Nevertheless, Voice of Lebanon radio stressed that the plan still faces the obstacle of stationing security forces in the areas that were the scene of violent clashes between Amal and the Palestinians.

Syria

Al-Ba'th commented on President Hafiz al-Asad's meeting with U.S. Congressman Robert Dornan in an editorial reported by Damascus radio, asserting that the U.S. congressional request for Syrian assistance in securing the release of U.S. hostages in Lebanon reflects the fact that "ordinary Americans" continue to attach "great hope" to Syria's role in such problems after it has "proven its credibility on more than one occasion." Affirming that Syria places a high value on "humanitarian considerations," *Al-Ba'th said Al-asad told the U.S. envoy that Syria always* makes a distinction between U.S. practices in the Middle East and the subject of American hostages.

Libya

The Tripoli headquarters of 'Abdallah 'Abid al-Sanusi, a member of the former Libyan ruling family, was "abolished" by the "revolutionary force," according to JANA, which added that the step was taken in order to wipe out "remnants" of the former regime.

Reporting on the Libyan internal situation, a Cairo *Al-Ahram* report cited by MENA asserted that "another mutiny" took place in the Libyan Armed Forces "several days ago," quoting "eyewitness" accounts that shots were heard inside Bab al-'Aziziyah camp.

OPEC

A press release carried by OPECNA at the conclusion of the 25-30 June OPEC conference in Brioni noted that the conferees thoroughly discussed, among other things, "the critical market situation and ways and means to restore stability to the market." The conference decided to adjourn the meeting and reconvene on 28 July in order to allow delegates time to consult with their respective governments.

DRA

A DRA diplomat in Karachi was "kidnapped" 25 June by the "direct arrangement" of the CIA, according to Kabul radio, which also implicated the Pakistani CID in the action.

On the internal situation in Afghanistan, Western diplomats in Islamabad stated that the Mujahidin shot down a DRA military aircraft near Kabul 25 June, killing some 100 Afghan soldiers who were aboard, AFP reported.

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'Arafat on Syria, Palestinian National Unity

JN291853 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1716 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has asserted that the Syrian regime continues to plot against the Palestinian presence in Lebanon through its exposed support for the agent Amal movement gangs.

In a speech to the second conference of the General Federation fo Paelstinian Artists which began work in Tunis the day before yesterday, brother leader Abu 'Ammar said that without this support these agent gangs would not have managed or dared to attack the Palestinian camps and besiege them.

Regarding the endeavors being made to bolster Palestinian national unity, brother leader Abu 'Ammar said the endeavors the PLO and the Fatah Movement are making to achieve the national unity of all the Palestinian revolution's factions have made great strides on the way to unity. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar said 5 Palestinian factions, the Fatah Movement, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Arab Liberation Front, the Palestine Liberation Front, and the Palestinian Communist Party, have expressed their complete readiness to hold a comprehensive and immediate dialogue, in addition to 11 popular organizations.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar added that efforts are being exerted with some of the remaining Palestinian factions without prior conditions.

PLO's Hani al-Hasan on 'Plot' To Replace Leadership

JN271803 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Brother Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member, in a statement to a Fatah publication, has affirmed that 1986 is a year of surprises and that the goal of the current U.S. policy is to end the Lebanese problem by dominating Lebanon. Al-Hasan also said that the current plot against the PLO is aimed at carrying out political assassinations of Palestinian leaders and replacing the legitimate leadership of the PLO with a hireling leadership. He praised fraternal Iraq's unlimited support for the Palestinian people and the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

Fatah's Zaki Says Factions Agree to Dialogue

GF281756 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 28 Jun 86 pp 1, 8

["Exclusive" report from Damascus and Tunis]

[Excerpts] Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Ibrahimi, who is currently in Damascus, will meet with various Palestinian factions today to continue Algeria's initiative to unify Palestinian ranks.

'Abbas Zaki, who is in charge of Fatah's foreign relations, told *Al-Ittihad* that five Palestinian factions have officially informed Algeria of their readiness to begin dialogue in Algiers in July on the basis of a working paper that affirms all Palestinian invariables. The factions are Fatah, the Palestine Liberation Front, the Arab Liberation Front, the Palestinian Communist Party, and the DFLP. He said that the PDRY is currently making efforts to ensure success for Algeria's initiative. He noted that PFLP Secretary General George Habash's current visit to Aden is within this context. Zaki said the USSR and the socialist countries strongly support the Algerian president's initiative.

PLO's Al-Wazir Criticizes Syria, Amal Militias

JN301702 Baghdad INA in English 1217 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, June 30, INA — Deputy commander-in-chief of the Palestinian revolution, Khalil al-Wazir, has held the Syrian regime responsible for impeding endeavours to re-unify Palestinian detachments.

In an interview here today with *Al-Anba'* Kuwaiti paper, Mr. al-Wazir said that Syria failed to respond to the call made by Algeria to that end and adopted stands generally indicating its attempts to hamper any re-unification of Palestinian groups. Mr. al-Wazir, dubbed Abu Jihad, stressed that hireling Amal's militias could only act according to instructions from Syria, explaining that Amal's militias failure to adhere to the new cease-fire accord, recently reached in Damascus, was in line with Syria's instructions to Amal to prolong the war in Lebanon.

Abu Jihad said that when the Palestinian people carried arms it was to defend their very existence, security and safety, as many Lebanese factions, he added, wanted to shed Palestinian blood while several groups flexed their muscles in Palestinian camps. He explained that, in addition to the above-mentioned factors, Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon were surrounded by arms arsenals and all those factors put together prompted "us to bear arms so massacres against Palestinians will never recur."

Denying that commandos forces had been dispatched to Lebanon, Abu Jihad said "what has happened in fact was that Palestinians who had left Lebanon with fighters of the Palestinian revolution upon the Zionist invasion of Lebanon have begun returning to Lebanon as things returned to normal and directives were issued to them to come back to live among their families and friends."

He added that large number of Palestinians returned home legally via airports or Syrian territories, stressing "it is only natural that those Palestinians bear arms to defend their families and their own people."

PLO Denies 'Arafat Desire To Visit Iran

JN271857 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1735 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Tunis, 27 Jun (INA) — The PLO has refuted the recent reports by the Iranian regime's Foreign Ministry that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has expressed a desire to visit Iran in order to mediate in the war. In a statement distributed here today by the Palestinian News Agency, WAFA, the PLO pointed out that Yasir 'Arafat has not requested a visit

to Iran, but that Iran was insisting that a PLO representative be sent to Iran.

DFLP Delegation Meets With Hungarian Leaders

LD271751 Budapest MTI in English 1610 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI) — A delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, headed by General Secretary Nayif Hawatimah, paid a visit to Hungary from June 19 to 27 on the invitation of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee.

Nayif Hawatimah met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and held talks with Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, Sandor Jakab, chairman of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, Gabor Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Maria Duschek, president of the National Council of Hungarian Women. He met Robert Ribanszki, secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, Ivan Szandtner, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary, Gyula Suto, secretary of the Hungarian Solidarity committee, and representatives of the Hungarian press.

Discussions were held on the work of the two movements, major international issues and the situation of the Middle East and the Palestinian people. Talks with leaders of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee covered further possibilities for the improvement of bilateral links. It was stated that the Hungarian Solidarity Committee continues to support the just struggle of the Arab peoples against the elimination of Israeli aggression, and for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, as well as the just struggle of the Palestinian Arab people for their inaleniable national rights, including the right to independent statehood. The parties urged the organization of an international conference for a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis, with the participation of all interested parties, including the Soviet Union and the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. The Hungarian party stressed that the PLO should continue to be important in the struggle. They pointed out that the prime Palestinian concern today is the formation of a united PLO on anti-imperialist bases, and the coordination and strengthening of action with all progressive patriotic forces of the Arab world. On Friday the Palestinian delegation left Budapest.

PLO's Qaddumi Meets SFRY Foreign Affairs Secretary

GF281714 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Brother Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, met in Belgrade yesterday with the SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs. Developments in the Middle East region, the Palestinian issue, and Palestinian-SFRY relations and ways to consolidate them were discussed. Brother Faruq Qaddumi is heading a high-level PLO delegation to the 13th League of Communists of Yugoslavia Congress currently meeting in Belgrade.

PLO's 'Arafat Sends Message to LCY Congress

LD271105 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1002 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 27 (TANJUG) — Despite all the horrors and sufferings endured, the Palestinian people, headed by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), is not abandoning the efforts to achieve a peaceful solution, based on justice and peace in the region, as the message from PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to the 13th LCY Congress stresses. It underscores that the sought solution can be achieved through a U.N.-sponsored international conference attended by the permanent Security Council members and all interested sides.

In the message, 'Arafat pays a special tribute to the late Yugoslav leader Tito, who, as he says, laid the foundations of the friendship between the Palestinian and Yugoslav peoples. He says that Tito was known throughout the world as a champion of peace, freedom, and independence. Stressing that the tense international situation charges the Nonaligned Movement, with Yugoslavia in the forefront, with great responsibility and tasks, the PLO leader states the conviction that the Nonaligned will be successful in facing up to the challenge.

Israeli 'Intelligence Agent' Stabbed in Gaza

JN291805 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1716 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

One of our hero revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland attacked with a sharp knife an enemy intelligence agent in a market of occupied Gaza Strip yesterday. The enemy agent was fatally stabbed and the revolutionary returned safely to base. The Zionist security forces immediately rushed to the area, besieged it, launched large-scale search campaigns, and arrested several Palestinians on the pretext of connection with the operation. Revolution until victory.
[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Three Palestinian Groups Claim Tel Aviv Bus Bomb

NC301613 Paris AFP in English 1606 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Beirut, June 30 (AFP) — Three separate Palestinian groups Monday claimed responsibility for a bomb explosion earlier on an Israeli bus in the outskirts of Tel Aviv. Israeli police said five persons were injured, not severely. But in Beirut, an anonymous caller claiming to represent the dissident "provisional leadership of Fatah" telephoned a Western news agency here and said that a "hero of the Abu Farid group" had placed a charge aboard the bus. The charge had exploded and killed or wounded "a large number of Zionist colonists," the caller said.

Similar claims were made in Jerusalem by the Palestinian "Force-17" group and in Damascus by the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Jerusalem reports said Israeli security forces were questioning 80 Palestinian workers from the occupied territories in connection with the explosion.

OPEC Issues Statement at End of Meetings in Brioni

LD301407 Vienna OPECNA in English 1327 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Brioni, Yugoslavia, 30 June 86 (OPECNA) — At the conclusion today of the 78th ordinary meeting of the conference of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) here, the following press release was issued:

'The 78th meeting of the conference of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was held in Brioni, Yugoslavia, from 25 to 30 June 1986. H.E. Andrej Ocvirk, president of the Federal Committee of Energy and Industry of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, inaugurated the conference, which was opened by the outgoing president, H.E. Dr Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, minister of energy and mines of Venezuela and head of its delegation, whose efforts for the organization received the conference's appreciation.

'The conference unanimously elected as its president H.S. Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, minister of petroleum resources of Nigeria and head of its delegation. H.E. Javier Espinosa Teran, minister of energy and mines of Ecuador and head of its delegation, was unanimously elected alternate president.

'The conference reviewed the report of the ministerial monitoring committee, chaired by H.E. Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and mineral resources of the United Arab Emirates, as well as the report of the Group of Five Ministers, established by the 77th (extraordinary) meeting of the conference to examine the basis for cooperation between OPEC and non-OPEC oil producing/exporting countries.

'The conference discussed thoroughly the critical market situation and the ways and means to restore stability to the market, the OPEC annual ceiling, and the required production during the third and fourth quarters 1986, as well as the distribution of the total OPEC production into national quotas.

'In view of the crucial importance of these matters, the conference decided to adjourn its meeting and reconvene on 28 July 1986 to allow enough time for their excellencies, the heads of delegations to conduct consultations with their respective governments.

'Furthermore, the conference decided that the Ministerial Committee on Long-Term Strategy, chaired by H.E. Ahmed Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral resources of Saudi Arabia, should resume its work as soon as possible with a view to defining the right strategies to be adopted by OPEC in all areas of interest, including the price levels, as well as OPEC's relationship with the other oil producing/exporting countries and the consuming countries.

'The conference deferred the discussion of the appointment of the secretary general until further consultations are made and, in the meantime, asked the president of the conference to continue to supervise the secretariat's work.

'The conference expressed its sincere appreciation to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and to the Socialist Republic of Croatia for their warm hospitality and excellent arrangements made for the meeting. The next ordinary meeting of the conference will be convened on 14 December 1986.'

Conference President Comments on Production Quotas

LD301412 Vienna OPECNA in English 1346 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Brioni, Yugoslavia, 30 June 86 (OPECNA) — OPEC conference President Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman said here today that the organization's overall production would have to be decided by the national quotas of each member-country. Addressing the press at the conclusion of the 78th ordinary meeting of the OPEC conference, he said the ministers would consult their governments on the basis of national quota figures suggested by Indonesian Minister of Mines and Energy Dr Subroto. Lukman said, in preparing a formula on national quotas Subroto had taken into account the requirements of each member-country. The Indonesian minister arrived at the figures following extensive consultations with the ministers, Lukman said. He added that the present OPEC overall output was not based on an OPEC decision.

Nabi: Algeria To Reject 'Any Quota Specified'

GF291320 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Algerian Energy and Petrochemical Industries Minister Belkacem Nabi, in a statement to *Al-Ittihad* prior to his departure from Brioni for home last night, said that his departure from Brioni does not constitute a withdrawal from the OPEC conference but is due to the fact that he has important work in Algeria. In a statement to *Al-Ittihad* following the OPEC ministerial meeting yesterday, Belkacem Nabi refused to specify the quota which Algeria could accept as part of the new production ceiling. He asserted that Algeria will reject any quota specified for it because Algeria, an independent and sovereign state, will produce the amount of oil it deems appropriate. In conclusion, he said OPEC ministers are now discussing agreement on a new date for an extraordinary conference to be held in Geneva in August, when oil prices will have fallen to a new low as a result of the insistence of many states on increasing their production — an insistence that has brought OPEC's current total production to more than 19 million bpd.

Aqazadeh on Conditions for Adherence to Quotas

LD300849 Tehran IRNA in English 0728 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Brioni, June 30, IRNA — Iran's Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh said here Sunday that if the new OPEC quotas were based on political considerations, Iran would act according to its announced stance and would not abide with OPEC quotas. He added that any change in the quotas of the OPEC member-countries should be made rationally and on the basis of their quotas during the past 25 years. Aqazadeh reminded that to announce a figure for the production ceiling and divide it on the basis of political intentions was an invalid measure. Aqazadeh stressed that whatever figure added to Iraq's quota should be doubled for Iran.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Statement Issued at End of GCC Session

GF301814 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1735 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 30 Jun (SPA) — The GCC Ministerial Council concluded its 19th ordinary session this evening in the presence of their highnesses and excellencies the GCC foreign ministers. following the meetings of its session the council issued a press statement read by GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah. Following is the text of the statement:

The GCC Ministerial Council held its 19th ordinary session in Al-Ta'if from 28 to 30 June 1986 under the chairmanship of His Excellency Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, and in the presence of all of its members.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, explained in detail to the council the explosions witnessed by the state of Kuwait. The council expresses its condemnation of this criminal act which is aimed at undermining the security and safety of all member states and declares its solidarity with and support for the state of Kuwait and its determination to confront terrorism collectively and to combat the sabotage acts with means that safeguard the region's security and prosperity.

The council heard a detailed report by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal on the good results achieved through the efforts exerted by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to eliminate differences between the states of Qatar and Bahrain. The council praises the generous efforts exerted by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz so that love and amity can prevail in relations among the GCC states. The council also blesses the determination of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to continue efforts to settle the issue completely in a way that conforms with the principles on which the GCC statute is based. The council hails the positive spirit shown by the two fraternal countries in responding to these efforts.

The council also discussed the Iraq-Iran war and its developments. It notices with regret that the Iranian side still insists on using the policy of force and that it does not respond to the good office efforts which the GCC and many other parties have made.

The council recalls its previous stand and the policy which it followed since it was established; it affirms its determination to consolidate the efforts to find a peaceful settlement between the two Muslim neighbors which would preserve their legitimate rights based on good-neighborliness, noninterference in internal affairs, and respect for the sovereignty and security of all parties in the region.

The council also recalls Security Council Resolutions 540 of 1983, and 552 of 1984 which expressed the world community's stand on free shipping in international waterways and the freedom of passage by commercial ships to and from the ports of the GCC countries. The council reiterates its awareness of its responsibilities in defending the member-states' legitimate rights in securing free shipping for them and in not intercepting ships which move to and from the ports of the member states.

The ministerial council also discussed the Arab situation in view of the current contacts to hold an Arab summit conference. The council expresses readiness to consolidate the good efforts which are being made in order to clear the Arab air and remove reasons of tension so that the Arab summit can be held in an atmosphere that will contribute toward its success. The council studied the developments of cooperation between the member states in military and economic spheres. It approved the minutes of meetings of various ministerial committees and adopted the necessary recommendations on the resolutions of the first meeting of the GCC information ministers. The council also listened to a report on the progress of negotiations with economic groups and decided to continue these contacts provided that they take into consideration the legitimate interests of the member-states.

KUWAIT

Ministers Tender Resignations to Prime Minister

LD011029 Kuwait KUNA in English 1000 GMT 1 Jul 86

[By Saleh Nazal]

[Text] Kuwait, July 1 (KUNA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir Tuesday announced that the government members have tendered their resignation to H.H. the Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'ud al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah. Shaykh Sabah said, in reply to a KUNA question on news reports tackling that issue, that the government has tendered resignation to H.H. the crown prince and premier, and added that the resignation is now under H.H.'s disposal. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad prayed to God Almighty to preserve Kuwait's stability and security and its people's welfare and safety.

Authorities Announce Arrest of Saboteurs

JN011053 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1040 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Jul (INA) — The Kuwaiti Ministry of Interior today announced the arrest of persons who were behind the attack on the Kuwaiti amir's motorcade almost a year ago and the placing of explosives in public cafes. The ministry's announcement said that the Kuwaiti security authorities also arrested the person behind the attack on Ahmad al-Jarallah, chief editor of the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Siyasah*.

Foreign Minister on GCC Support Against Sabotage

LD010454 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir returned to the country tonight after leading the Kuwaiti delegation in the meetings of the 19th ordinary session of the GCC Ministerial Council which ended in Al-Ta'if yesterday evening. On his return, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir stated that during the session he informed his

brothers, the foreign ministers of the GCC member-states of the explosions incidents witnessed by Kuwait lately, and that they had expressed their condemnation of these incidents, their stand, and support for Kuwait as well as their solidarity with it in the struggle against the acts of sabotage and terrorism.

Oil Minister Briefs Cabinet on OPEC Talks

LD291937 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1508 GMT 29 Jun 86

[By Shamil Khayri]

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Jun (KUNA) — Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah Al-'Athbi, Kuwaiti minister of oil and industry, left for Brioni Island this afternoon after a brief return to the country during which he submitted a report to the government on the progress of work at the OPEC ministerial council which has been meeting in Yugoslavia since last Wednesday.

Shaykh al-'Adhbi told KUNA prior to his departure that the reason for his return to Kuwait was "to hold consultations with the government concerning Kuwait's share of production under the new OPEC production ceiling" agreed upon at the Brioni conference. Shaykh al-'Adhbi did not give any other details.

He arrived in Kuwait from Brioni last night and stayed for 19 hours before leaving. During his stay, he attended the Cabinet's weekly meeting this morning. A statement issued about the cabinet meeting said that the minister of oil and industry reported on the progress of the OPEC ministerial meeting and the most important topics discussed. The statement, read by Rashid al-Rashid, minister of state for cabinet affairs, gave no other details.

Kuwait's production share at present amounts to 900,000 B/D under the old OPEC production ceiling of 16 million B/D. The OPEC ministers, now meteing in Brioni, have been trying to reach a unanimous agreement on a new production ceiling and determine each country's share accordingly.

Reports from Brioni say that the OPEC member-countries have all, with the exception of Iraq, Iran and Algeria, agreed on raising the production ceiling to 17.5 million barrels a day during the 3d and 4th quarters of the current year. The conference has entrusted Indonesian Oil Minister Dr Subroto with the task of drawing up proposals concerning each country's share under the new ceiling and present this to the conference during its meetings tonight or tomorrow, if the meeting are resumed.

OMAN

Peninsula Shield Force Delegation Arrives

GF291312 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1120 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Muscat, 29 Jun (WAKH) — A delegation from the Peninsula Shield force led by Major General Turki Hudayjan al-Nufay'i, commander of the force, arrived in Oman on a 3-day visit today. During its visit the delegation will meet with officials of the Omani Ministry of Defense.

PDRY

PFLP's Habash Concludes Visit, Departs

GF301610 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP, left Aden yesterday following a visit to the PDRY lasting several days, during which he held a number of meetings with party and state officials. The meetings dealt with the measures adopted by our party's leadership aimed at eliminating the effects of the 13 January plot, as well as cooperation between the YSP and the PFLP. The meeting also reviewed developments on the Palestinian and Arab arenas and means to bolster the unity of struggle of the Arab liberation movements with all their nationalist and progressive systems and factions against all hostile challenges and conspiratorial schemes of imperialist and Zionist forces which are aimed at undermining and liquidating the liberation gains of our Arab peoples and restoring colonialist hegemony to the Arab region. He was seen off at the airport by Brother Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; and the brother PFLP representative in Aden.

YSP Official, YAR President Hold Phone Conversation

GF301920 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] A telephone conversation was held this morning between Brothers 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, and Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland. During the conversation they reviewed the unity efforts by the leaderships of the two parts of Yemen and the results of the visit paid by Brigadier General Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, member of the YSP Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of interior, to the northern part of the homeland.

ANA has learned that Brothers 'Ali Salim al-Bayd and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih expressed the determination of the leaderships of the two Yemens to exert further joint efforts to achieve the unity of the Yemeni homeland and maintain security and stability in the region. In this regard they stressed the importance of the meeting which is scheduled to be held shortly between Brothers Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary gneeral of the General People's Congress.

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister on AWACS Delivery, Other Issues

GF010827 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, inspector general, and chairman of the board of directors of Saudi Arabian Airlines, chaired at his office in Al-Ta'if yesterday the meeting of the board of directors of the Saudi Arabian airlines. The meeting was attended by Prince Fahd ibn 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad, assistant to the minister of defense and aviation for civil aviation affairs; the director general of Saudi Arabian Airlines; the Ministry of Communications under secretary; the Ministry of Planning under secretary; and other members of the board of directors.

His Highness Prince Sultan asserted that with the guidance of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is pursuing the correct path and is charting its policies in accordance with its interests and resources. In a statement after the meeting of the board of directors of Saudi Arabian Airlines last night, Prince Sultan said that the first of the AWACS aircraft — Saudi Arabia concluded an agreement to purchase these aircraft 3 years ago — will arrive in Saudi Arabia at the end of the current week. He affirmed that every aircraft delivered to Saudi Arabia will have its Saudi crew and technicians in accordance with the agreement concluded with the United States in 1981 and which had not been amended.

Referring to Saudi Arabia's efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere, Prince Sultan said that such efforts were decided by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, who in his statements announced that such efforts are being made. Prince Sultan indicated that the differences that arose between the fraternal states of Qatar and Bahrain have been resolved through the efforts of King Fahd and the sincere desire of the brothers in Bahrain and Qatar.

Answering a question on the explosions that took place in Kuwait recently Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said that the GCC adopted a resolution in this regard yesterday in which it clarified everyone's stand on the matter. Regarding the Iraq-Iran war, Prince Sultan expressed the hope that the good efforts made by the GCC states will be successful in ending the Iraq-Iran war.

Answering a question on whether there are plans to develop the Peninsula Shield force, his highness said that everything agreed upon is proceeding satisfactorily. A meeting of the defense ministers of the GCC states will be held in the next months. Any new development in this regard will be announced. Answering a question on Saudi Arabia's diversification of its sources of arms Prince Sultan said that Saudi Arabia is buying arms from various sources and that all such quarters are in rapport with Saudi Arabia and meet its needs for arms.

Answering a question that Saudi Arabian airlines is sustaining great losses that undermine its ability to compete with other airlines, Prince Sultan contended: That is untrue. Saudi Arabian airlines is competing fully and is one of the best companies, praise be to God. As for the deficit, anyone who works in earnest is bound to make profits or losses.

In a statement to SPA after the meeting, Prince Fahd ibn 'Abdallah said that the board of directors discussed topics on its agenda and adopted the appropriate decisions. He said that the board discussed the establishment of a center in Europe for the assembly of cargo, and also reviewed the financial situation of Saudi Arabian airlines and the administrative measures adopted by the airline in that regard. The board also discussed the 1985 final budget and approved it, and discussed the report of chartered accountants and auditors. Prince Fahd said that Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz expressed his thanks and appreciation to the members of the board of directors, Saudi Arabian airlines, and to its administrative apparatus for their efforts that resulted in the improvement of the financial situation and the raising of the standard of the airline's services. Prince Fahd said that Prince Sultan praised the young Saudi personnel — pilots, technicians, administrators, or others — who are developing Saudi Arabian airlines.

King Fahd Gives Dinner for Sudan's Al-Mirghani

LD292138 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his excellency the chairman of the Sudanese State Council Ahmad al-Mirghani had a bilateral meeting this evening at his majesty's office in Al-'Aqiq Palace. His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this evening at Al-'Aqiq Palace gave a dinner banquet in honor of his excellency the chairman of the Sudanese State Council, Ahmad Al-Mirghani, and the delegation accompanying him.

The banquet was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general; their highnesses and princes; their eminence the 'Ulama, their excellencies the ministers and senior civilian and military officials.

King Chairs Cabinet Session 30 June

GF301726 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1650 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Al-Ta'if, 30 Jun (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired the cabinet session which was held at the cabinet's secretariat this afternoon. After the session, Information Minister 'Ali al-Sha'ir issued a statement to SPA in which he said: At the outset of the session the cabinet listened to a comprehensive address by his majesty on some Arab issues and developments in the region which require united efforts from all brothers in order to stave off the threats menacing the Arab region. His majesty's speech also touched on Islamic issues and the plots some Muslim people are facing which require the sons of this nation to quickly become coherent and united in order to foil the intrigues and plots their enemies are hatching.

The information minister said: Then, his majesty, the custodian of the two holy mosques, briefed the cabinet on the outsome of the meetings which he has held during the last few days with

senior guests to the Kingdom. Among these was the meeting yesterday with Ahmad al-Mirghani, chairman of the Sudanese Supreme Council of State, and his meeting with Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, YAR deputy prime minister and foreign minister. His majesty told the cabinet that discussions during these meetings and other meetings dealt with strengthening bilateral relations and cooperation between Saudi Arabia and these fraternal countries.

His majesty the king held consultations with them in a spirit of frankness [sarahah] on current issues of mutual interest.

He affirmed the Kingdom's eagerness to do anything that will bring closer the views of Arab brothers in order to achieve practical solidarity to which every citizen in the region aspires and which the leaders of the Arab nation seek.

When efforts are unified, goals are clear, and intentions are good, then we can hope for the awaited bright future, God willing.

The information minister continued: His majesty the king also briefed the cabinet on the activities of the committee which was formed to discuss border issues between the two fraternal countries, Qatar and Bahrain.

His majesty expressed satisfaction with the efforts which are being made in this direction.

In view of the report submitted by His Highness Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud Al-Faysal on the outcome of the meetings of the GCC foreign ministers, which is currently being held in Al-Ta'if, his majesty said: No doubt the session of the GCC foreign ministers, being held under the delicate current circumstances, will help greatly toward consolidating the efforts being made to remove the reasons which led to some tension in the Gulf atmosphere during the last 2 months out of the instructions of the GCC leaders and their good intentions and continued response to every good effort.

YAR

Salih Departs For Ethiopia; Libya Summit Scheduled

GF301406 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, left Sanaa for Addis Ababa at noon today on a visit to the Socialist Republic of Ethiopia.

In a statement to SABA' news agency, Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih expressed pleasure at making his first visit to the friendly neighbor, the republic of Ethiopia, which is linked to our country through firm historical ties. The president said that during the visit he will hold talks with President Mengistu Haile Mariam on cooperation between the two friendly countries and means of developing it in a manner that will serve the mutual interests [words indistinct] security and stability in the region, which will enable its countries to bolster joint cooperation ties in order to achieve their peoples' aspirations for solidarity, progress, and prosperity.

Meanwhile, SABA' news agency has learned that following his visit to Ethiopia the president will pay a visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in response to an invitation from Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution in the Libyar. Jamahiriyah, to brothers Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of the homeland, for holding a tripartite summit in Libya. The summit will discuss the most important developments in the Arab arena, aspects of cooperation [word indistinct] between the two parts of Yemen and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and means of confronting the repeated aggressions against the Arab nation and the plots designed by [words indistinct] forces and colonialism in the heart of the Arab nation and on the soil of occupied Palestine. The two leaders have accepted the invitation and the date for the summit has been set for Wednesday, 2 July.

Weekly Says Abu Ghazalah To Become Vice President

PM301018 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 25 Jun 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "After his Recent U.S. Visit Marshal Abu Ghazalah to Assume Vice Presidential Post"]

[Text] *Al-Ahali* has learned that talks during Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah's recent visit to the United States, which ended last Sunday after a series of important meetings with U.S. senior officials, dealt with, in addition to military matters, the internal political and economic situation in Egypt. Observers have noted that during his visit to Washington Marshal Abu Ghazalah achieved what no other Egyptian official has achieved.

The U.S. officials expressed their satisfaction with the marshal's assurances that Egyptian policies will remain unchanged and his denial of any significance in [Minister of State for Foreign Affairs] Dr Butrus Ghali's recent visit to the Soviet Union and to [Foreign Minister] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid's visit to Czechoslovakia as well as with his assurances about the Egyptian Government's commitment to the policy of normalization with Israel in all spheres. The marshal's confident tone during the talks and his desire not to appear just as a military commander and minister of defense contributed to encouraging the U.S. officials to promise to meet the Egyptian Government's demand to reduce interest on military debts.

This has resulted in the marshal summoning a number of Egyptian ministers to Washington in order to hold talks with the U.S. Government and IMF, World Bank, and U.S. AID officials to discuss details of the Egyptian economic situation with them.

Al-Ahali has also learned that one of the visit's first expected results of a comprehensive political nature will be the appointment of Marshal Abu Ghazalah as vice president, a post that has been vacant since President Mubarak became president. Political quarters assert that a decision appointing him to the post will be issued in the next few days. As a result, Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi will be appointed Defense Minister, and Chief of Operations Major General Salah 'Abd al-Halim will become chief of General Staff. The appointments will be part of a limited cabinet reshuffle in which Dr 'Ali Lutfi will remain prime minister and a limited number of ministers will be replaced by new ones. Meanwhile, other quarters say that these decisions might be delayed for some time.

On the other hand, certain sources assert that the coming changes are the principal reason for the sudden recess of the People's Assembly next week. This would give the leadership the opportunity to work in the absence of the opposition, particularly since a number of deputies have submitted some important questions to the government regarding the Egyptian Government's offer of military facilities to the United States, the agreement with General Motors, and the government's refusal of Sudan's request for the extradition of Numayri.

The attitude of the People's Assembly speaker toward the last question has caused embarassment for the political leadership. Speaker al-Mahjub said that this question cannot be put to the government but should be put to the president of the republic, thus embarassing President Mubarak.

U.S. Adviser on Tabah Arrives in Cairo

NC291521 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1505 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 29 Jun (MENA) — Abraham Sofaer, legal adviser of the U.S. State Department and leader of the American delegation to the Tabah talks, arrived in Cairo this afternoon at the start of a new round of negotiations to settle the pending differences between Egypt and Israel on this problem, particularly the question to be put to the arbiters.

'Abd al-Majid, Sofaer Discuss Tabah

NC301308 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met this afternoon with Abraham Sofaer, head of the U.S. delegation to the Tabah talks, and Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, leader of the Egyptian delegation to the talks. During the meeting, they discussed issues related to the differences between Egypt and Israel over the formulation of the question to be put to the arbitration committee.

'Surprise' at Call for Compromise

NC300830 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0625 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 30 Jun (MENA) — Today's edition of the *Al-Akhbar* newspaper comments on the shuttle trip which Abraham Sofaer, legal adviser for the U.S. State Department and head of the U.S. delegation to the Tabah talks, has begun. His tour is intended to settle pending differences between the Egyptian and Israeli sides with regard to the Tabah problem. Although the newspaper hopes that the U.S. official's tour will prove successful, it also expresses surprise at a statement issued prior to the U.S. envoy's departure to the effect that he will initiate contacts with Egyptian and Israeli officials to narrow the gap in their differences and reach a compromise. In this respect, the paper emphasizes that the United States knows full well that Egypt has refused and will continue to refuse any compromises regarding sovereignty over its land in Tabah.

Al-Akhbar raises the question as to why certain U.S. circles blame Egypt for differences with Israel over the formulation of the question to be put to the international arbitration committee on Tabah while they do not put any blame for this on Israel. Concluding its editorial, the paper notes that the United States is the first to know any details pertaining to Israel's tactic of wasting time in order to achieve gains over an area that it knows belongs to Egypt.

NPUG Asks Syria To Change Tack on Iran, PLO, Amal

PM301503 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 25 Jun 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "NPUG Calls on Syria to Change Its Attitude Toward Iran, the PLO leadership, and the Lebanese Amal Organization"]

[Text] An official spokesman at the NPUG General Secretariat stated that the party is following with concern the current negative developments in the Arab homeland and the continuing deterioration of relations among Arab countries to the extent that it has become impossible to effect any serious and responsible Arab confrontation of the principal Arab issues, particularly the Palestine problem — the central problem in the Arab-Israeli conflict — but also the Gulf war, the Lebanese war, and the repeated U.S.-Israeli aggression against the Arab territories.

The NPUG feels that national duty makes it incumbent on it, in the light of recent developments, to address itself to President Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian Government. Despite our unswerving support for the Syrian steadfastness in the face of U.S.-Israeli aggression and rejection of unilateral settlements and solutions and the Camp David policy, we cannot fail to make our position clear in respect of certain serious actions that are harmful to the Arab situation as a whole.

The Syrian Government's alliance with and political and military support for the ruling regime in Iran, despite the continued aggression against Iraq, the continuing occupation of its territory, and the Iranian regime's dealings with the Israeli enemy, will not benefit the Syrian stand against U.S.-Israeli aggression and constitutes a stumbling block to the establishment of normal relations between Syria and Iraq.

The stand against the PLO's legitimate leadership and the attempts to split the PLO ranks — regardless of the intentions behind it — serves only the Israeli enemy and the American enemy.

Syria's alliance with the Amal organization, despite the suspect role it is playing in the Lebanese arena and its repeated attempts to liquidate the Palestinian people in Lebanon, is harmful to the Syrian people, the Lebanese people, and the Palestinian people.

It is no coincidence that the Syrian attitude is the principal cause of the failure of all attempts to convene an Arab summit, including the recent attempt which aimed at supporting Libya against the U.S. aggression against it.

The NPUG General Secretariat calls on the Syrian Arab Republic's government, under the leadership of the ruling Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and President Hafiz al-Asad, to review these attitudes and actions, which are contrary to their declared stand against Camp David and its aggressive plans in the area, out of the desire to defend the national Arab interests and causes. We believe that it is not too late to do so.

Abu Ghazalah on Mirages, Early Warning Aircraft

NC301530 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1425 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Alexandria, 30 Jun (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has announced that A-2 C early warning aircraft will become part of our armed forces next year. He added that this type of aircraft is the most advanced in the world.

In his address at the graduation of Group 14 held at the Air Defense College in Alexandria today, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that negotiations are under way to reach an agreement with the United States for the manufacture of the M1 tank. He added that additional contacts are now taking place with France to increase cooperation in the manufature of the Mirage 2000 in Egypt. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that Egypt welcomes any cooperation with friendly states in the field of military training involving various types of weapons. On his visit to Jordan, he said that it will take place as scheduled; that is, in July.

Speaking on international terrorism, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah noted that international cooperation exists to promote the use of anti-terrorism methods. There are also agreements between Egypt and other countries in the area to help fight terrorism through an exchange of information and training equipment.

Concerning pollution of Egyptian shores, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that a squadron of four aircraft will join the armed forces next year to patrol the coast and combat environmental pollution. These aircraft are fitted with modern electronic equipment that will allow them to track ships polluting our territorial waters for the navy to impose punitive measures. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah denied foreign news agency reports that he had signed a loan agreement with Britain to purchase arms for Egypt. He said that he had exchanged views on existing agreements between the two countries during his visit to Great Britain.

Alluding to the role of air defense, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that it played a decisive role in the glorious October war and managed to neutralize the enemy air force. The air defense forces have proved to be efficient; they ushered in a new era of air defense and made the entire world introduce new systems in the field of air defense. He stressed that air defense cadres must be well prepared and trained on how to use their equipment in a professional manner. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah praised the prominent and efficient role of the armed forces in dealing with the February riots and in defending the security and safety of the Egyptian citizen.

New State Fiscal Budget Takes Effect 1 July

NC301719 Cairo MENA in English 1640 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, June 30 (MENA) — The state budget for the new fiscal year 1986/87 takes effect as of tomorrow, July 1st. Foremost among the guidelines according to which the new budget has been drawn up is to provide for all the state expenditures without imposing fresh taxes or reducing the existing tax exemptions made to maintain an encouraging climate for investment in

the country, an official source at the Finance Ministry said today. He pointed out that the government was keen on adopting this policy despite the drop suffered by the state in its main resources.

The absolute priority in the governmental spending was given to the requirements of the armed forces with a view to buttressing their defensive capabilities to keep abreast with the modern developments in the military field. Next to the military needs, the new budget came to provide allocations for the state debt interest (a billion and 843 million pounds depleting 14 per cent of the current revenues), in addition to the due installments (857 million pounds), thus bringing the total debt service to two billion and 700 million pounds.

The new budget set aside three billion and 865 million pounds for the civil servants' wages and salaries, including bonuses, allowances and incentives, taking up in total as much as 30.4 per cent of the current revenues, exclusive, however, of the salaries paid to the public sector authorities and firms which enjoy an independent financial position. Another guideline observed in working out the budget is to achieve social justice, the source said. In this respect, a billion and 746 million pounds were earmarked in the form of subsidies and allocations aimed at reducing living costs. They represent 13.7 per cent of the current revenues.

Concerned over the fast-growing consumption rates, the government paid interest to rationalisation of governmental spending without encroachment on the standard of public service, especially as far as the limited-income brackets are concerned. The new budget market a success by the government in bringing down governmental expenditure growth rate from 7.2 per cent last year to 2.9 this year. The public investments in the new budget are estimated at five billions and 150 million pounds, out of which 60 per cent was allocated to the public sector, while the ministries and state administrative bodies were given 40 per cent, the source added.

Attempt To Move U.S. Embassy To Jerusalem Hit

NC300705 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2240 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 29 Jun (MENA) — *Al-Jumhuriyah* warns Arab and Islamic states against expected Israeli attempts to have the U.S. embassy moved to the occupied city of Jerusalem. The paper says that the Arab states must confront this attempt with a firm campaign of information and principles that will explain the Arab and Muslim position on this matter. In its commentary to be published in Monday's issue, *Al-Jumhuriyah* says that Egypt was among the first Arab and Islamic states to inform the U.S. Administration of the seriousness of any steps to move the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem. Egypt also instructed its embassy in Washington to hold contacts at the highest level of the U.S. Administration to explain Egypt's strong views.

The paper affirms that President Reagan's administration has responded to the Egyptian warning and emphasized that its position on Jerusalem is firm and has not changed, and that it does not want the issue to be raised while it is trying to resume peace efforts. The paper points out that the attempt by some congressmen to bring up the issue of the transfer of the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem is renewed every time there are presidential or congressional elections, or by-elections for the House of Representatives or the Senate. The reason for this is to try to satisfy the strong Zionist lobby in the United States and to win the votes of the Jews.

Ghali Visits USSR for Talks With Soviet Officials

For reportage on the visit to Moscow by Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and his talks with Soviet officials, see the 27 June edition of the Soviet Union *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Tariq 'Aziz Evaluates Syria-Iran Alliance

JN281007 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0825 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, 28 Jun (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that Tehran's relationship with Damascus is a conspiracy and the only thing uniting them is a negative stand consisting of their hatred of Iraq and their blackmail of the Gulf. In an interview with the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Siyasah*, published in today's issue, Tariq 'Aziz described the alliance between Iran and Syria as an anomalous one. He said they have no common concept of life and the only things uniting them are their official meetings for the purpose of concocting conspiracies.

Tariq 'Aziz added: One other thing is the predicament in Lebanon, as Iran covets Lebanon because it considers it an extension of its programs following their foundering on the strong and cohesive Iraqi rock. It views a divided Lebanon as a place more suitable for its programs. Tariq 'Aziz said the Iranians dream of a republic of their own in Lebanon which will have an outlet on the Mediterranean, through which they will provide this republic with weapons. He added Lebanon is not a great financial burden to Iran. 'Aziz explained all this undermines Al-Asad's strategy in Lebanon where many communities and movements are beyond his reach, preventing him from maneuvering.

Tariq 'Aziz stressed another basic contradication between Syria and Iran in Lebanon; this contradiction is covert, as all of Syria's allies in Lebanon fear Iran's allies. He said all will finally act as Lebanese and will reject the groups loyal to Iran, as was the case between the Syrian Social Nationalist Party and Hizballah.

Tariq 'Aziz then addressed economic aspects of the Syrian-Iranian alliance. He said Syria benefitted on two levels, first by prohibiting Iraqi oil from flowing through Syrian territory in 1982. In exchange for this, it obtained [word indistinct] millions of Iranian oil, 1 million tons free of charge, the rest at reduced prices, and did not pay anything in 1982, 1983, 1984, and 1985. The second benenfit is in threatening the gulf and blackmailing it. Tariq 'Aziz explained that since 1984 the war has entered a new economic stage, when Iraq started attacking Iranian economic targets by dealing them decisive blows.

Tariq 'Aziz said: Important results have occurred after 1 year of continuous blows. The most important of these results is the drop in Iranian oil production to 1 million barrels per day, thus preventing the existence of any oil surplus Iran may give to Syria, because Iran's priorities are to provide oil to those who can pay in cash and to those who can provide it with weapons and foodstuffs. 'Aziz said as a result of these priorities, the Syrian tanker has to wait its turn, and when its turn comes there is no oil left for Syria. The Syrians have an oil refinery and an electricity network. They were forced to buy electricity from Jordan. In addition to all this, revenues from the gulf have diminished, the Syrian economy is foundering, and Syria has no resources to extract from its soil.

Tariq 'Aziz emphasized that even the economic aspect of the Syrian-Iranian alliance is shaky and unstable. He also stressed the Iranians are using Al-Asad in the same way he is using them and when an operation deals with the essence of Iranian strategy the Iranians pay no heed to Al Asad.

'Aziz said the deception created by Al-Asad in the gulf region has been exposed. Al-Asad had created the impression through political cunning that Syria could protect the gulf from Iranian expansion. It was said Syria had an interest in persuading the Iranians not to approach the gulf. However, after Al-Faw, the situation changed. People began asking: Where were the Syrians when the Iranians came?

Replying to a question on the relationship between the summit and the Iraqi-Syrian meeting, 'Aziz said it is wrong to make any link between the summit and the Syrian-Iraqi meeting, as there is no relationship between them. 'Aziz added: What we really need is a new mechanism for holding Arab summits regularly every year with those who are willing to attend to represent the majority of Arabs. We have spoiled the Syrian regime by appeasing it and only meeting after its approval. 'Aziz said: What we also need today is proper organization of the Arab League's work. We also need to pursue a polite course regarding Arab dealings. It is inconceivable for 19 of the 21 Arab states to fail to meet and solve their problems through mutual understanding. They have become captive to two Arab states. The Syrian and Libyan regimes are behind all the problems in recent years. Tunisia had problems with Libya and Jordan and Iraq had problems with Syria.

'Aziz explained the majority of Arabs are capable of taking joint, organized action. The two best resolutions, he said, were ones adopted by this majority at the Fes summit on the Iraq-Iran war and the Palestine question. 'Aziz reiterated: We need a new mechanism for joint Arab action based on holding annual Arab summits with those willing to attend, in other words, summits representing the majority. Certain parties must stop encouraging the Syrian regime to adhere to its negative attitude. 'Aziz affirmed that the Syrian role is destructive and not constructive by virtue of Syria's geographical position. 'Aziz warned that magnifying the Syrian role is a bad policy, encouraging the Syrian regime to resort to blackmail. The exaggeration of this fallacy has made Syria assume more than it can handle. 'Aziz explained: Those who exaggerate the Syrian role show ill will. They are not being realistic and live by an empty policy. 'Aziz emphasized that a regime which cannot solve its own problems cannot solve other people's problems. Regarding the situation in Lebanon: The Arabs have surrendered Lebanon to the slaughterhouse.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2,273

JN281628 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,273 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 28 June 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The triumphant Iraqi forces continue to direct their blows on the

rapacious enemies of Iraq, inflicting further losses and imposing their domination over various areas in the operational theater. The following is a roundup of last night's and today's activities:

1. Our brave forces on the VII Army Corps front opened artillery and tank fire on enemy positions opposite them, destroying several positions and setting them ablaze. The enemy also lost two ammunition dumps, two vehicles, one mortar, and one machine gun emplacement. A number of enemy men were killed.
2. Our heroic patrols in the V Army Corps northern sector seized the following weapons which the enemy had abandoned in the no-man's-land following recent battles: Six 40-mm tubular launchers, one SPG-9 gun, one GC rifle, one RPG-7 launcher, and one radio set. Our patrols returned safely to base with their booty.
3. An enemy group tried to advance on our forward positions in the II Army Corps central sector, but our fighters opened fire, inflicting losses and forcing the group to flee. A brave patrol seized two Kalashnikov rifles and one RPG-7 launcher, which the enemy abandoned in the no-man's-land in previous battles. Two infantry positions were destroyed and one enemy soldier was killed elsewhere in the same sector.
4. Three infantry positions were destroyed, one soldier was killed, another wounded, and one ammunition dump was destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. Four enemy men were killed and one vehicle was destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.
5. Escaping the anarchy in which the Iranian people are living,a number of Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our forces and were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] Armed Forces General Command, 28 June 1986

Communique No 2,274

JN281937 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1906 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,274 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 28 June 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The Armed Forces General Command announces to the great Iraqi people, the brave Iraqi Armed Forces, the glorious Arab nation's masses, and world public opinion that the Iranian regime, continuing its habit of deceiving the Iranian people and world public opinion and as an expression of its cowardliness and spite against the Iranian people, has committed a new act of madness which shows its lack of responsibility and immense flouting of the Iranian people's interests. This regime directed a number of its missiles at a residential area in the city of Kirkuk yesterday. This regime tried to hide its ugly crime by claiming that it had launched an air raid against the economic installations of the Al-Ta'mim Governorate, thinking that such methods could deceive public opinion and imagining that with such action it could hide its use of such a weapon against purely residential areas.

We announce from a position of strength and capability that the cowardly act committed by the regime of charlatans will open the way for renewing the war of towns. Therefore, we affirm Iraq's overwhelming superiority and its ability to hit any target it may choose deep inside Iran with a power that exceeds 100 missiles. We remind public opinion that the regime of charlatans in Iran is solely responsible for the direct consequences of this cowardly act, which is a legitimate, fierce reaction. We would like to recall Iraq's deterrent strikes when the suspect Khomeynite regime shelled residential areas.

We affirm to our people that this crime will not go without harsh punishment. Those who followed their whims will know what vicissitudes their affairs will take. Those who start crimes will come to realize that they only wronged themselves and harmed their own people. Iraq, which is responsible for its people and their security, will take harsh measures that will deter the evildoers from their misguidedness. God is great. Accursed be the lowly ones.

[Signed] Armed Forces General Command, 28 June 1986

Iranian Offensive Foiled

JN010724 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0718 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jul (INA) — The Iraqi forces have foiled an Iranian offensive on the fronts of the 443d and 705th Brigades to recapture the city of Mehran. An Iraqi military spokesman told INA that the Iranian offensive occurring last night and this morning aimed at the right flank of the Iraqi defensive positions in Mehran. The spokesman affirmed that the situation in the aforementioned region is now stable although fighting continues.

Saddam Husayn Contacts Jordan's Husayn 29 June

JN292017 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2005 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jun (INA) — INA has learned that President Saddam Husayn contacted by telephone this evening his brother Jordanian monarch King Husayn following his return from London. President Saddam Husayn congratulated the Jordanian monarch on his safe return to the homeland.

King Receives Report on Yarmuk University Incidents

JN301836 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn, in the presence of Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, received at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon the ministerial fact-finding committee on the Yarmuk University incidents. The committee handed its report to his majesty. His majesty thanked the committee, which comprises the minister of state for Prime Ministry affairs as its chairman and the ministers of higher education and justice as its members, for their intensified efforts and for the scientific method employed in their delicate investigation to determine the circumstances, factors, motives, reasons, and various academic and nonacademic sides responsible for the incidents as well as the course of these incidents and how they developed. The prime minister provided the Senate president, the House of Representatives speaker, and the Higher Education Council with the report of the ministerial committee.

Prince Hasan Pays 'Surprise Visit' to Radio Station

JN301911 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
29 Jun 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Jordan's 1986-1990 five-year development plan is a comprehensive framework for the Kingdom's progress in the fields of economy and social affairs, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the Regent, said Saturday.

Speaking during a direct call-in programme broadcast by Radio Jordan, the Regent said the provisions in the five-year plan for development projects in the West Bank were not only aimed at improving the quality of life of the Palestinian people living there but also at maintaining and emphasising the Arab identity of the Israeli-occupied territories through providing assistance and support for the social and economic sectors there.

"We always endeavour to keep the door open to all the Arab World so that all sectors and societies, particularly our sons in the Gulf, can continue to play their role through a comprehensive concept of development and maintain the Arab identity of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip," the Regent said.

Jordan would focus on the social and eocnomic aspects and interests as the starting point to widen the scope of development aimed at strengthening the citizens' attachment to their land, he said.

In answer to a question from a Gazan about Jordan issuing identity documents to the people from the Gaza Strip, the Regent pointed out that His Majesty King Husayn has always expressed his keen interest to meet the Gazans' demands. A comprehensive study is under way to arrive at a clear solution to the problem upon the King's return home after his current visit abroad, the Regent added.

The King pays special attention and care to the issue of people from Gaza and the solutions to their problems would be conclusive and would contribute to solving the problems and alleviating the sufferings of citizens from Gaza as well as Beersheba, the Regent said.

During the direct call-in programme, Lower House of Parliament Member Mufid al-Mubaslat paid tribute to the Regent for his keen interest in the well-being of the citizens and his efforts to strengthen the channels of dialogue with the citizens.

Replying to Mr. Mubaslat, the Regent praised the responsible dialogue that takes place during meetings of the parliamentary committees. The Regent noted that such a dialogue is also conducted by British parliamentary committees away from the limelight of television so that the dialogue does not assume the form of divisive rhetoric speech.

"We hope that we reach such a modern stage in our country in the near future so that we can cope with the advancements of our age," the Crown Prince said. He called on parliamentarians to maintain close contacts with the issues of today such as the next five-year development plan and development plans for the West Bank.

Commenting further on Jordan's plans to extend assistance and support for development projects in the occupied territories, Prince Hasan noted that there was an increasing trend towards shifting the focus from individuals to institutions. Such a trend, said the Regent, was aimed at "enabling our kinsmen to maintain their steadfastness in the occupied territories and underscore their Arab identity."

In answer to a citizen's question about needs at the national level for setting priorities for social work and charitable societies, the Crown Prince said there was a need for some form of a survey to collect accurate information. Such a survey, said the Regent, could contribute to drawing up programmes of social work in the country in accordance with the right priorities. In this regard he stressed the importance of comprehensive planning and called for provisions to cover all needy sectors of the society under the umbrella of social work.

The Regent's answers to citizen's questions through the call-in prorgamme came during a surprise visit he paid to the Jordan Radio and Television Corporation. He also met with staff of the corporation.

Junblatt Says Tripartite Agreement 'Finished'

NC271436 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Speech by Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt in Baysur on 27 June — recorded]

[Excerpt] I was supposed to attend a meeting of the Ministerial Committee in West Beirut today, but I preferred to come to Baysur, to Fsiqin, and to Kafr Matta, to this honest and benevolent land, as the solutions that will be proposed in Beirut will not work. The only answer lies in the establishment of a truly national administration in Beirut, on the mountain, and in Sidon, if we are to meet all chailenges — economic, political, and military. It is pointless to deal with matters by traditional, classical, or routine means applied through the so-called government administration. The Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], the nationalist parties, Amal, the Nasirite Organization, and all the nationalist forces should create a genuine nationalist administration for their own areas. This alone will allow us to face the future and deal with the intrigues of Amin al-Jumayyil, the Lebanese isolationists, the Lebanese Army, and all the other conspiracies.

It is high time we abandoned sloganeering. It is high time we realized that the battle is one and indivisible — from Baysur to Qabr Shmun, 'Aytat, the southern suburbs, Ra's al-Nab', Kafr Falus, and every position held by honest nationalists. If we divide our battle, we will fall into the trap of a religious, sectarian, and tribal war; we will also fall into the trap of partition. We have fought for a Lebanon that is both Arab and progressive, and we shall continue to do so. We did not fight to reach a political settlement that goes by various names.

They talk about the tripartite agreement [signed in Damascus by Junblatt, Birri, and former Lebanese Forces Chairman Elie Hubayqah]. What is it? Did we fight and offer up thousands of martyrs in order to arrive at a hateful sectarian settlement, and with whom? With some suspect symbols? Did we fight to get this? Never. I say it frankly and I am not ashamed of anyone [as heard]: The tripartite agreement has fallen, and it is finished. There was an opportunity to reach a true national accord, but when Al-Jumayyil was given the chance, the tripartite agreement fell. Regrettably, it fell and it is finished.

It fell, and here we are once again, forced to wage a vicious military, social, and economic battle to achieve our goals. Any accord based on the principle of neither victor nor vanquished will collapse. Either the true nationalist, progressive, Arab line will triumph, or we will remain in this whirlpool of no peace, no war.

We know that the enemy will show us no mercy, and that we, too, will show him none. Let us pool all our efforts, weapons, and resources, and mobilize them at the front. May our weapons be weapons for the defense of the Arabs' national dignity. Let these weapons be pointed at the Israelis and the isolationists in the South. Let us protect together, Amal and ourselves, let us, together, protect the Palestinian people. [applause] The Palestinians are a trust placed in our hands. They are a trust in the hands of all nationalists. There is a great difference between 'Arafat and the Palestinian people. However, regrettably, the policy that is being pursued today will make every Palestinian a supporter of 'Arafat. We should deal with things rationally and wisely, and together protect this people, who fought alongside us and were martyred with us from Sannin to 'Aytat.

We must not forget their sacrifices. Mistakes were made in the past. However, one cannot correct mistakes by making more. Let us escape this whirlpool; otherwise, we will all fall, in Lebanon and elsewhere, into the trap set by imperialism, Zionism, and the spiteful policy of the United States.

Gulf States 'Not Prepared' To Receive Envoy

NC281228 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] The Gulf states have answered those who have chosen to send an envoy to explain their views on political and security conditions in Lebanon. They have announced that the governments of the Gulf states received a complete briefing on all the details and implications of the Lebanese situation during President Amin al-Jummayil's talks with their leaders. Therefore, they are not prepared to receive any representative of any party, for they are now fully cognizant of the current state of affairs in Lebanon. Nor are they ready to interfere in Lebanon's internal affairs. This collective response from the Gulf came in the wake of talk that a Lebanese diplomat would be sent on a tour of the area to explain the opinions of the government body sponsored by Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

Karami Says Security Plan Proceeding Well

NC301503 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Remarks by Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following weekly meeting of West Beirut Coordination Committee on 30 June — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] The Coordination Committee has reviewed the execution of Beirut's security plan since Saturday. The committee concluded that things are going well and that the implementation process is taking its course. Everyone is now aware of the seriousness of our work to ensure the peace of mind of citizens and to resolve their complaints about violations and excesses that have gone beyond all limits.

Offices were closed and all shows of force eliminated. The regular forces are now playing their full role on the ground. I would now like to ask the owners of the apartments used as offices to take them back. If anything occurs to prevent them from doing so, they should report the matter to the police which will ensure that the apartments are returned to their owners.

I have read in the press that there are obstacles to the chamber holding an extraordinary session. I would like to stress that I agreed with Chamber Speaker Husayn al-Husayni prior to his departure for Moscow, to open a session lasting until October, so that the chamber may sit long enough to fulfill its responsibilities. Therefore, a decree was sent to the presidential palace this

morning. I would like to assure those who make a mountain out of a molehill that matters in this regard are proceeding well.

[Question] Your Excellency, it has been observed that there have been recent parliamentary activities aside from the matter of the extraordinary session. Were you informed of such activities, particularly since several demands were made to the government?

[Karami] We support all positive moves that aim to serve the interests of these people and alleviate their burdens. We welcome every act of this kind.

[Question] Your Excellency, you have asked the owners of the apartments occupied by offices to take back their apartments. Has a date been fixed for that?

[Karami] I have asked the owners to report to the police if they cannot get their apartments back.

[Question] [Words indistinct]

[Karami] There is no doubt that the implementation process is comprehensive and involves all areas, particularly West Beirut and the camps. All reports are encouraging and bring good news, God be praised.

[Question] [Words indistinct]

[Karami] There is nothing new.

Hizballah Supports Security Plan

NC301752 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Hizballah issued a statement today concerning the Beirut security plan. Hizballah emphasizes that efforts to control security in Beirut and curb individual or party excesses are the responsibility of all devout people and forces that want to help the resistance to step up its operations in the occupied areas.

Hizballah voices approval of and support for all steps designed to establish security for the oppressed Muslims and Christians in the capital. It stresses the need for understanding between all Islamic and nationalist forces over the practical security procedures to be applied, as this will give impetus to such procedures. Hizballah calls on all brothers and friends to eliminate all shows of force, not to carry arms on the streets, and to fully abide by instructions, as well as to avoid anything that might upset fellow Lebanese and create disturbances.

Birri Calls for Dialogue

NC301758 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri has called for a frank dialogue between the Amal movement and the Palestinians on the basis of a common plan of action in order to avoid a new setback. He emphasizes the need to implement the new security plan so that it will not start out strong and then peter out, as has happened in the past.

Security Plan Said Facing Obstacles

NC301840 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The camps security plan must still overcome the chief obstacles, particularly the stationing of forces in the areas that were the scene of violent fighting between the two disputants. According to our correspondent, Yasir 'Arafat has asked his group to oppose the stationing of the Al-Asad battalion around the camps and to welcome Junblatt's men at the observation points. 'Arafat insists that wounded Palestinians must be treated at the American University of Beirut [AUB] hospital or at hospitals in the mountain area. We should note here that a unit of the Druze 11th Brigade has assumed security at the AUB and its surroundings in compliance with the security plan.

A tour of West Beirut's three sectors covered by the security plan reveals the following: The Amal movement has closed 14 out of its 36 offices, the Progressive Socialist Party has shut 10 of 26, Hizballah 2 of 11, the Socialist Ba'th Organization has not closed any of its 9, the Syrian Social Nationalist Party shut 2 of 6, the Socialist Union Party has not closed any of its 4, and the Communist Party closed 1 of its 3.

According to exclusive information, the Syrians have blamed the armed organizations, particularly the Amal movement, for the continued presence of gunmen in some areas of West Beirut. The conferees [not further identified] discussed the special status of Hizballah, which refuses to close its offices. 'Ali Hammud, the deputy of Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, has been quoted as saying: Give us 3 days and we will take care of the matter.

More Sick, Wounded Removed From Camps

JN301852 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The International Red Cross today continued to evacuate more wounded and sick from the Palestinian camps in West Beirut, which have been exposed to a shameful 1-month war ignited by Nabih Birri's Amal movement supported by the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade. Yesterday the Red Cross evacuated 21 injured Palestinians after a Lebanese Army force took positions around the camps as part of the cease-fire agreement to end the camps war. A Palestinian spokesman said the road to the Burj al-Barajinah camp is still closed and efforts are underway to evaucate more wounded from the Palestinian camps.

Palestinians, Nasirite Movement Clash Near Sidon

NC301714 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] There was extreme tension today in the area of Al-Awwali, north of Sidon, between Palestinians and members of the Nasirite Popular Organization, following a clash in which four men from both sides were wounded. The fighting broke out at a

roadblock manned by members of the Nasirite Popular Organization near the Al-Awwali River and the northern entrance to Sidon, when a truck transporting members of the Palestinian National Salvation Front failed to stop at a traffic light. Three Palestinian gunmen and one of the men at the roadblock were wounded in the exchange of fire that followed.

'Facts' About Mountain Explosions Disclosed

NC301739 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon today disclosed the facts about what happened in 'Alayh and Bhamdun [in the mountain areas] last Saturday. The radio has learned that the explosions that echoed for 90 minutes were the result of Syrian T-54 shelling of Palestinian positions between 'Alayh and Bhamdun. An ammunition dump in Bhamdun al-Day'ah was blown up. The Syrians cleared the way for their operation by opening rocket and mortar fire on the Palestinian positions using as a pretext that they had participated in the shelling of the southern suburb of Beirut and the camps during the recent fighting between Amal and the Palestinians.

According to other information received by the Voice of Lebanon, 'Arafat's group was able to hold on to its positions in the 'Alayh-Bhamdun area as a result of the fortifications it had set up some time ago. It has been learned that the Palestinians want to control the mountain road, the main route for Syrian supplies and troop movements.

The Syrians have demanded that Junblatt hand over the Palestinians who shelled the southern suburb and allow interrogation of the officials responsible for the security police in the Progressive Socialist Party, concerning the presence of Palestinians at the police roadblocks in the areas of 'Alayh, Bhamdun, and (Dayfur). Trucks transporting men, weapons, and ammunition to back up Amal in the camps war had been detained at these roadblocks.

Palestinian Official Found Dead; Amal on Alert

NC010848 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Our correspondent in the south reports that tension was high in 'Ayn al-Hilwah camp this morning, following the discovery of the body of Palestinian official Jamal Muhammad Jabr, who had been kidnapped by the Amal movement. Our correspondent adds that a state of alert has been announced among Amal movement units in Harat Sayda, Al-Miyah Was Miyah, Maghdushah hills, and Al-Qurayyah.

AL-MAJALLAH Interviews Vice President Khaddam

PM271531 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
25 Jun-1 Jul 86 p 17-19

[Interview with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam by *Al-Majallah* correspondent; date and place not given]

[Text] Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said that Iraqi "behaviors," contrary to what Jordanian monarch King Husayn conveyed during his mediation efforts, were the reason for postponing the border meeting between the Syrian and Iraqi foreign ministers. He pointed to the strong ties linking Syria and Iran, saying that these existed before the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran war. He also spoke about sectarian mini-states in Lebanon, saying that they are absolutely not allowed to come into being. On Syria's dispute with Lebanon's Hizballah Party, he denied that Iran has anything to do with this. The following is the text of the interview:

Question: A Syrian-Iraqi meeting was supposed to take place at foreign minister level. Why did it not take place?
Answer: The meeting did not take place because of certain behaviors by the Iraqi side incompatible with what King Husayn, who was seeking to arrange this meeting, conveyed to Damascus. It was these behaviors that led to the meeting not taking place.

Question: Could you tell us what King Husayn conveyed to Damascus?
Answer: When our Arab brothers were endeavoring to rectify Syrian-Iraqi relations we explained our viewpoint to them, which is that these relations are of a special characteristic not found in relations between two other Arab countries. Therefore, solutions should be sought within the framework of this characteristic. King Husayn informed his excellency the president that the Iraqis say the same thing about the special characteristic and the strategic ties. This helped to open the door to a meeting, but then we were surprised by behaviors incompatible with what we were told.

Question: The Iraqis, through [Foreign Minister] Tariq 'Aziz, say that the meeting on the Syrian-Iraqi borders held some time ago to discuss security matters did not develop into political meetings because you laid down the condition of immediate unity as the basis for any dialogue. In his opinion this is impossible because relations had been severed for a long time. Do you have any views on a meeting with the Iraqis outside the framework of immediate unity?
Answer: Discussions at all the meetings between Syrian and Iraqi officials have revolved on the special relations between the two countries and on the need for these meetings to take place in the light of the special relations. Unless a formula is worked out on this basis, the situation will remain unstable and could collapse at any moment.

We have put forward our proposals to solve this crisis in the light and on the basis of the special relations between the two countries, but the Iraqi side has proceeded from different principles. This is what happened at the previous meetings. During King Husayn's shuttle trips it was agreed that talks at the meeting, which was canceled, be conducted within the framework of a new idea. This was on the basis of what King Husayn conveyed.

Question: The Iraqis say the principal point of disagreement is the relations between Syria and Iran. Did King Husayn discuss this point with you during his visits?
Answer: The dispute between us and the Iraqi side did not begin after the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran war; it goes back to the time before the war. I do not wish to review this dispute and its development. When relations were tending toward unity between Iraq and Syria, our relations with the Iranian revolution were good from the beginning. They remained good with the revolution after it triumphed. When the Iranian revolution broke out it raised principled slogans that agreed with our general political line. The first slogan was participation with the Arabs in the struggle for the liberation of Jerusalem. This slogan was the opposite of the policy Iran had formerly pursued, which was the policy of alliance with Israel.

When a country like Iran — contiguous with the Arab homeland, eight centuries of relations with it, and an Islamic country — changes its position from being quite hostile to that of advocating and pursuing a new policy that serves our objectives in the area, then we must cooperate with it.

These two factors have played and continue to play a major role in our relations with Tehran. We should seek to maintain the best relations with Iran, for our relations influence the present situation between Iraq and Iran and affect its potential development.

Question: In the West it is said you are seeking to realize a Greater Syria. This has confirmed the fear of a Lebanese faction that has used this as a basis for refusing to come to an understanding with you and for rejecting the tripartite agreement. Are you really seeking to realize a Greater Syria?
Answer: As far as I know, the principal circles in the West are aware of the amount of assistance Syria gave to Lebanon, which no country would give to another country. Since the outbreak of the Lebanese crisis, President Hafiz al-Asad has been dedicating the greater portion of his time to the Lebanese problem because he is aware of its importance and the nature of the existing ties between our peoples in Syria and Lebanon. But if there are people in the West who voice such views, then what they say is based on firm stands; they continually reflect the Western mentality that has divided and disrupted the Arab nation and wants the state of disruption in the Arab homeland to continue. With regard to our Lebanese brothers, they all, with the exception of a handful of people who have links with quarters outside Lebanon, speak about distinguished and special relations with Syria. These people reject Lebanese integrity and seek to prevent its achievement; they even refuse to live with the rest of the Lebanese. It is natural for this handful of people to make allegations that find no response among the Lebanese.

Question: It is said in the circles of your Lebanese allies that the agreements which you sponsored — with the exception of the tripartite agreement — were merely security agreements intended to calm the situation. They believe there is no way for security to be established without a comprehensive political plan. Did they discuss this matter with you, and do you intend to sponsor any new political reconciliation plan?
Answer: Since the outbreak of the Lebanese crisis, our viewpoint has been that the security issue is linked to a political solution.

The current conflict in Lebanon is not a security conflict, but a political conflict. Unless there is a comprehensive political solution, no serious security solution can be reached in Lebanon. Throughout the stages of the crisis we have been emphasizing the fact that we are seeking a security solution separate from a political solution. Our friends and brothers in Lebanon and all the Lebanese are aware of our viewpoint.

Question: Recently there have been signs of Iranian-Syrian disagreement with regard to Lebanon. This disagreement was evident in the Hizballah Party's rejection of the tripartite agreement. It was also reflected on the ground in the form of small skirmishes in Al-Biqa' between your allies on one hand and the Hizballah Party on the other. How true are these reports?
Answer: The Iranian leaders affirm to us their support for Syrian policy in Lebanon. What is happening in the Lebanese arena among the Lebanese themselves should not be attributed to the Iranian leadership. What is happening there is strictly a Lebanese matter and part of the bloody crisis in Lebanon. Therefore, we would not and should not hold the Iranian leadership responsible for actions by elements having ties with Tehran, whether these ties are strong or weak. Moreover, had there not been a coup against the tripartite agreement on 15 January, it would now have been in the course of implementation and it would not have been really possible to block its implementation in the areas under the control of the authors of the 15 January coup.

Question: Fragmenting Lebanon into mini-states and then fragmenting the Arab region has been the principal target of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982. Lebanon is now being divided into a Maronite mini-state, a Sunni mini-state, a Shi'ite mini-state, a Druze mini-state and so on. Has Israel achieved its invasion objective?
Answer: I agree with you that Israel's objective is to fragment and dismantle not only Lebanon but also the Arab nation as a whole. Israeli security borders are not geographic borders; they are political borders. The more united the Arab nation and the more cohesive Arab society, the stronger it stands as a barrier to the achievement of Israel's aggressive objectives. And the more disrupted and weaker the Arab nation is, the more open is the road to the achievement of Israeli designs. Therefore, Israel's objective is not just Lebanon but the Arab nation. But I do not agree with your deduction that there are sectarian mini-states in Lebanon. There is no Maronite mini-state, no Druze mini-state, no Shi'ite mini-state. Also, eastern Beirut and the areas adjacent to it do not constitute a mini-state. Al-Shawf does not constitute a mini-state. Of course we cannot say there is a Shi'ite mini-state.

Question: You meant a Shi'ite mini-state in Tyre...
Answer: There is a civil war and security situation that has made human contact between the conflicting Lebanese parties impossible. If we look at east Beirut and its adjacent areas, we would find that the consensus of public opinion is for the integrity of Lebanon. Even those in the eastern area do not raise the issue of partitioning or the establishment of a mini-state although there are elements with links with abroad who do. But the great majority in this area is for the integrity of the country and for coexistence. The situation in this area does not constitute a state or a mini-state. If we look at the Al-Shawf area we would see that the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] is in control there. This party is a nationalist party struggling for the integrity of Lebanon and for Lebanon's Arab identity. It is unjust and unfair to say there is a mini-state in Al-Shawf. There is a security situation resulting from the security situation in Lebanon as a whole. You mentioned Tyre district. There is no mini-state, not even a quarter of a mini-state. There is no aspiration to create such a thing. It is unjust to say about those who are fighting against Israel that they are establishing a mini-state. The central government and its institutions are in a state of disruption, but this does not mean that mini-states have been established or are about to be. No one can set up such mini-states because this is the red line no one is allowed to cross. This line is Lebanon's political, geographical, and social integrity.

Question: Allow me to speak more frankly. A group of Lebanese say you are seeking to maintain your presence in the north and in Al-Biqa' and that you have no objection to the conflict continuing in other parts of the country. How do you view this matter?

Answer: This is not true. We are in Lebanon physically in certain areas and politically in all the others. Everybody believes that benefit must be gained from the efforts being made to resolve the Lebanese crisis. Furthermore, most of the areas wish the Syrian forces were present there because they realize these forces offer valuable assistance to Lebanon and the Lebanese. We want Lebanon to reach the shore of safety and peace and to fully regain its political and social integrity. We have no interest in anything to the contrary. What interest does Syria have in the continuation of the conflict in Lebanon? Those who say such things are either agents of Israel or of some intelligence service hostile to Lebanon's integrity and to Syria.

Question: The Lebanese president considered President al-Asad's statements regarding adherence to the spirit of the tripartite agreement and the possibility of discussing its details as a positive stand. He said he will respond to this with positive steps. Did President al-Jumayyil contact you or put forward any proposals?
Answer: Reconciliation, or the lack of it, is a Lebanese problem. The tripartite agreement is an agreement among the Lebanese parties. Syria has helped the parties concerned to sit at the negotiating table. President al-Asad told the Lebanese Lawyers Association that Syria agrees with whatever the Lebanese agree upon. I reiterate here what the president said — that Syria's policy is unequivocal. Everything the Lebanese agree on is agreeable to us. Syria is not a party to this agreement to the effect that it should be involved in a dialogue on it.

Question: Since the beginning of the Lebanese crisis Syria's plan has been to separate the Lebanese crisis from what is known as the Middle East crisis. Is it really possible to separate these two issues?
Answer: Yes, we must seek to separate the Lebanese civil war from the Arab-Israeli conflict. If we link the internal Lebanese crisis with the Arab-Israeli conflict, we are contributing to the killing and destruction in Lebanon because there is no foreseeable solution for the Arab-Israeli conflict: It is a long and ongoing conflict. Consequently, linking the Lebanese crisis to this conflict means the continuation of the crisis and the state of fighting. This is contrary to our people's interest in Lebanon and to the Arab nation's interest. Those who are seeking to link the two crises

want to hijack Lebanon and use it as a bargaining chip to find for themselves a place on an imaginary negotiating table for a settlement that is nonexistent in the foreseeable future.

Question: Following his talks with French officials, Lebanese Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni returned with the impression that international conditions are now conducive to the implementation of Resolution 425. No doubt he has briefed you on these talks. Do you agree with him that there is a possibility of the said resolution being implemented without its being vetoed by the United States or without the United States proposing an interpretation of it that would be unacceptable to Syria and the Lebanese?
Answer: Brother Husayn al-Husayni has acquainted me with his talks in Paris and with the French attitude, which is a good one. We believe that the implementation of Resolution 425 is basically linked to the Lebanese nationalist resistance operations in the south and the western Al-Biqa'. The Lebanese nationalists' ability to pave the way for the resolution's implementation is proportionate to the amount of military pressure they can exercise. Apart from this there are no effective means of implementing the resolution, particularly since no international political or economic pressure is being brought to bear on the Israeli enemy to compel him to implement this resolution. Nevertheless, I believe that our brothers in Lebanon should pursue two courses: The first course is to escalate the nationalist resistance in order to achieve a total withdrawal, and the second, which is a political course, is to rally and mobilize world opinion in order to support Resolution 425.

Question: It has been said that the escalation of the U.S.-Israeli campaign against Syria is the result of your refusal to give security guarantees for Israel in the south. Would you tell us about the kind of guarantees the Americans are asking for?
Answer: The Americans have not asked for guarantees because they know it is not Syria's business to give guarantees to the Israeli enemy. As for the real reasons for the U.S.-Zionist campaign against Syria, it is because Syria pursues a nationalist policy course hostile to Zionism and imperialism and because it opposes the U.S. policy that aims at bolstering its domination of the area and strengthening the aggressive Zionist enemy's hold both in Palestine and in the occupied Arab territories. The United States considers Israel its principal and only ally in the region. Israel is the only state with whom the United States has signed strategic agreements. It also determines its relations with the other countries in the area in the light of Israel's political, security, and economic interests. Syria stands against all these policies. The United States under the present administration is in a hurry to tighten its control, and so it has resorted to threats against Syria and to violence against Libya. But this has not affected our policy and its course. I believe that such a provocative policy is not only bound to fail but will also suffer a major crisis.

Question: No sooner does the war between your ally, the Amal organization, and the Palestinian camps calm down than it flares up again. Amal rejects the return of Palestinians to Lebanon. Do you support it in this rejection? In your view, how can the Palestinian presence in Lebanon be regulated?
Answer: I would like to point out in this context that the responsibility for the fighting in the camps does not rest with Amal, which is fighting the Israelis in the south and has shouldered and is still shouldering the major burden of nationalist resistance in the south. It would not initiate conflict with any Palestinian faction [jihat]. The fighting in the camps is linked to the policy of certain Palestinian factions who are trying to reinstate their control of Beirut and create a sectarian conflict. This faction has been able to exploit a certain sectarian faction in order to return to Beirut and restore its influence there. This Palestinian faction believes it must restore its place in Beirut so as to win a seat at the imaginary negotiating table to which I referred a while ago. This stand has been rejected not by the Amal movement alone but by all the Islamic and nationalist forces and personalities in Lebanon. If we go back to the statement of the plenary Islamic meeting recently held in Damascus, we would find in it a clear paragraph on this subject and on the question of the return of the [Palestinian] faction that wants to reinstate the situation, which played the principal role in bringing about the collapse that Lebanon has experienced and in causing the Lebanese and the Palestinians to suffer what they have suffered. As for the presence of our Palestinian brothers in Lebanon, there is a national consensus on the need to put an end to what they suffered during the seventies. Also, the Lebanese nationalist forces and personalities are committed to organizing the Palestinian presence within the framework of the Damascus agreement concluded last year between the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] and the Lebanese nationalist forces.

Al-Ba'th on Response to U.S. Congressional Letter

JN010710 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 1 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "An Opportunity for U.S. Public Opinion," *Al-Ba'th* says: In its international relations in general and in the context of its pan-Arab tasks in fraternal Lebanon, Syria always makes a clear distinction between its official relations with any country and the crisis that may be faced by the nationals of that country, whether in Lebanon or anywhere in the world, especially when the matter involves humanitarian considerations, which Syria highly values. This has been a firm principle in Syrian foreign policy. Syria believes that international disputes cannot be solved by kidnapping, bomb explosions, or attacks on the nationals of any country whatever the justifications and circumstances. Proof of this is Syria's position on a number of incidents involving U.S. or West European interests in different parts of the world, including Lebanon. Even when official relations between Syria and the United States or a West European state were going through their worst stage, Damascus still extended the hand of assistance in solving any crisis involving the nationals of those states when such assistance was of some use.

Despite the fact that the Zionist lobby has always tried to keep Syrian-U.S. relations tense, there are people in U.S. public circles who know this true Syrian position and its importance and efficacy. Ordinary Americans have continued to attach great hope to the Syrian role in such problems after it has proven its credibility on more than one occasion. It is with such an inspiration that the U.S. Congress' message, with its famous signatories,

came to President Hafiz al-Asad asking him to help find a humanitarian solution to the American hostages in Lebanon. In light of Syria's adherence to its firm principles and commitment to playing a positive role in solving any humanitarian problem within its capability, leader Al-Asad explained to the U.S. envoy (Congressman Robert Dornan] Syria's concern to always make a distinction between U.S. practices in our region and the subject of the American hostages as well as Syria's position on any act which is not approved by international law and which is not harmonious with the spirit of human values.

If this occasion is an opportunity for Americans, who find themselves exposed to an act that is not harmonious with humanitarian principles, to make their voice heard, it is also an opportunity for them to come closer with their minds and conscience to supporting a right which has always been upheld by Syria — a right which, along with its owners, is being exposed to official Zionist and American terrorism and is sometimes ignored by American public opinion to the point of denying this right.

AL-THAWRAH on Efforts To Release Hostages

PM261517 Damascus AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 22 Jun 86 p 2

[Muhammad Zuruf article: "Syria Shall Remain the Guarantee for Rescuing Lebanon"]

[Text] The intensive efforts Syria has made in order to release the kidnapped French journalists Philippe Rochot and Georges Hansen were widely welcomed by French public opinion and world opinion. The efforts clearly underlined the importance of the role Syria is playing and the effectiveness of this role in providing security and stability not only for the Lebanese brothers but also for foreigners staying in the sisterly country for work and business. These efforts will continue at all levels and will achieve good results for the release of the rest of the foreigners kidnapped in Lebanon. President Hafiz al-Asad has made this clear in his recent interview with a group of French journalists. He stressed that Syria will continue to make further efforts for the release of the French citizens and other foreigners kidnapped in Lebanon.

All this is taking place within the framework of the major national role Syria is playing in both the Lebanese and Arab arenas. When Syria declares that it is opposed to terrorism, it translates this into actions, but at the same time it continues to expose the American game which is trying to confuse the concept of terror and that of resistance. Syria is now making persistent efforts to release foreigners kidnapped in Lebanon who were the victims of individual terrorist actions. These efforts are bound to bear fruit and yield good results just as they did in the case of the release of the French journalists Rochot and Hansen.

Syria is offering great sacrifices for the sake of consolidating security and stability in Lebanon. When Syria stresses its determination to help the Lebanese brothers in their efforts to get out of the present abnormal situation and to resolve the Lebanese crisis once and for all, it is expressing the realism of its strategy and ability to deal with absolute positiveness with the issues and general problems of the Arab-Zionist conflict. It is time for those who wager on imaginary solutions for Lebanon to abandon their fancies and to deal with Syria realistically because everybody realizes that there is no solution for Lebanon without Syria and no stability and security in the sisterly country except with Syria's brotherly initiatives. If Syria's role stems from the existing distinguished Syrian-Lebanese relations, then it is only proper to stress that these relations have actually become the general framework which alone can bring about the desired national solution and which, consequently, lead to consolidating security and stability and contribute to speeding up the steps toward liberating southern Lebanon from the Israeli occupation.

Al-Ahmar Confers With CPSU Delegation

JN291307 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, this morning received Comrade Valentin Dimitriyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, and the accompanying delegation currently visiting Syria at the invitation of the Ba'th Party's National Command. The USSR ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting.

Talks revolved around the strong and developing relations between the Ba'th Party and the CPSU and around the exchange of expertise and benefits resulting from the experience of the two parties in various fields.

Comrade al-Ahmar stressed the need for meetings between the two parties' leaders and for exchanging viewpoints on issues of mutual interest. He pointed to developments in Arab and international arenas and to the hostile role which the United States is playing against peoples and their security and stability. He said the United States and Zionism are responsible for the aggravation of the situation.

Comrade Dmitriyev hailed Syria's national and progressive course under comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, Ba'th Party secretary general and president of the Republic. He also lauded the stands of steadfast Syria toward imperialist schemes and wished the Syrian Arab people further prosperity and progress.

Delegation Concludes Visit

JN301905 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — The CPSU get-acquainted and organizational delegation led by Comrade Valentin Dimitriyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, left Damascus today after paying a week-long visit to Syria at the invitation of the Ba'th Party National Command.

Further Reportage on Shin Bet Inquiry Commission

Shamir Would Accept 'Some' Form

TA301300 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1252 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said today that the Likud faction will vote according to what the prime minister says in his speech [in the Knesset]. Mr Shamir added that he objects to the establishment of a judicial commission of inquiry, but did not rule out some form of inquiry. Our correspondent Alon Ben-David reports that in response to a question on whether the Cabinet might be dissolved over the affair, Shamir said this depends on our partners in the coalition.

Peres: No Cabinet Decision Yet

TA301620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said that he blames no one from the political echelon in connection with the Shin Bet affair, but the charges must be examined so as to dispel any doubts. In an address to the Knesset, Mr Peres said that a group of ministers has requested the establishment of a legal commission of inquiry on the perjury by Shin Bet officials, but since the Cabinet has not yet made up its mind on the matter, he can present only his personal opinion to the Knesset. Personally, I have nothing to hide, he said; I acted in good faith, and if the decision is to set up a legal or other commission of inquiry, I will testify before it.

Our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli reports that in an emotional speech, Mr Peres outlined the entire progression of the Shin Bet affair from the hijacking of the bus to date. He pointed out that when he first entered office, he had no idea about cases of perjury, about which he first heard last October. Mr Peres strongly denied allegations that the Cabinet had dragged the president into the affair, noting that Attorney General Yosef Harish had always been updated on matters, including concerning the matter of the presidential pardon. As we have said before, Mr Peres noted that the political echelon shoulders responsibility, has nothing to conceal, and, if necessary, will be examined.

Knesset Member Yoram Aridor, who was the first to speak on behalf of the Likud, announced that his faction would not join the no-confidence motions because the Cabinet has not yet decided and there are differences of opinion. At the same time, he emphasized that this is not meant to indicate the faction's confidence in the prime minister's position, which he strongly attacked.

Shamir Reacts to Peres Remarks

TA301821 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1813 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Here is the first reaction to the prime minister's Knesset speech. Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said: This was a brilliant show; Peres outlined all the arguments against an inquiry, but refrained from reaching the self-evident conclusion, which is that there is no need for a commission of inquiry. This has been reported by our correspondent Yig'al Goren.

Personnel in the Prime Minister's Office have said that at this stage, after Peres' Knesset speech, the ball is in Shamir's court, and one can safely assume that he will announce his readiness to appear before a commission of inquiry together with the prime minister. Our political correspondent adds that apart from Minister Rubinstein, who has threatened to resign from the Cabinet if no commission of inquiry is established, no other ministers announced that they were contemplating a similar move.

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin told our correspondent this evening that if the Labor Party decides to vote unanimously on this subject, he will accept this decision and vote for the establishment of a commission of inquiry.

Likud 'Highly Satisfied' by Remarks

TA301840 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1817 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Report from the Knesset by Ya'aqov Ahime'ir]

[Text] These are the initial reactions to the prime minister's remarks to the Knesset this afternoon: The Likud is highly satisfied with Mr Peres' statement. Minister Moshe Arens told us that he does not foresee a government crisis. Clearly, Mr Peres did not say that he personally fully supports the establishment of a state commission of inquiry to investigate the political echelon. Mr Peres did not say this, and this is probably the main reason why the Likud is pleased.

Minister 'Ezer Weizman, on the other hand, said about the prime minister's speech: I heard it, I accept it. The prime minister's speech, he added, revealed nothing new. Minister Weizman told us that Minister Moshe Arens, the former defense minister, told him that the Zore'a commission was told misleading things, and since this is so, Weizman believes this should be investigated. This should even be cause enough for elections, Weizman said, because this involves the moral ethics of the state as a whole.

However, in general, one feels that the reactions to the prime minister's speech from both ends of the political spectrum indicate that not only will the Cabinet win the Knesset's confidence in the vote this evening, but that even in the Knesset corridors there is no feeling of an impending government crisis that looms dark behind the national unity government.

Shamir Considering Committee

TA010422 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Associates of Voce Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says he would be prepared to contemplate the establishment of a committee empowered to carry out a through probe of the working procedures between the political and executive levels in the wake of the Shin Bet affair. The committee would deal with past precedents, such as the No 300 bus affair.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that associates of the prime minister regard this change as a possible

compromise that may settle the crisis and preclude the disbandment of the unity government.

Shalom: Shamir Approved of Killing

TA010456 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] Avraham Shalom, the Shin Bet director who is resigning, told Alignment ministers that when Yitzhaq Shamir served as prime minister he gave him general approval to kill terrorists captured during an attack for the purpose of taking hostages. This was reported at a meeting of Alignment ministers at the prime minister's residence on Saturday evening.

In contrast, Shamir's associates claim that he never approved the murder of the terrorists or the deception that occurred during the investigation of the bus affair. According to them, this is well known by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, and therefore he is not fighting for the establishment of a judicial commission of inquiry. The same associates said that Peres' speech in the Knesset points to a desire on his part to contain the crisis and reach a consensual solution.

Court Hears Appeals Against Pardons

TA301740 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The High Court of Justice, a short time ago, decided to remove the name of President Herzog from the list of respondents for the applications regarding the security services' affair. On the bench were Supreme Court President Justice Shamgar, his deputy, Miryam Ben-Porat, and Justice Baraq. Just back from the courtroom is reporter Tzvi Pantonovitz:

Five petitions were filed in the High Court this afternoon, demanding that the Shin Bet security services' affair be investigated, and that the pardons granted by President Herzog to the Shin Bet head and three of his officers be cancelled. The court first heard petitions by two Tel Aviv lawyers who insisted that President Herzog's name be included as a respondent. Lawyers Meroz and Zikhroni argued that the president had exceeded his authorized powers in granting the pardons, and that he had no right to grant them to people who had not been proven guilty in the court of law. They cited a number of legal experts on their behalf.

Attorney General Harish appearing for the state was brief in his counterargument. He said that the law stated clearly that the president could not be answerable, he was immune from a summons, and it would be an act of disrespect against the presidency to have him appear in court.

The bench took a 5-minute recess which lasted more than 20, and then ruled that the president's name be struck from the petitions. The judges' reasons will be given later.

The court then continued to hear the five petitions on the main issue: a call to continue the investigation of the Shin Bet affair and the pardons granted. In the course of the hearing on the presidential issue, Attorney General Harish disclosed details of the appeal for clemency made by the Shin Bet head, Avraham Shalom. Shalom said that all his actions regarding the bus hijack by the terrorists 2 years ago were aimed at maintaining state security and preventing the disclosure of state secrets. The Shin Bet request does not specifically admit guilt for the allegations made about the killing of two captured terrorists and the subsequent coverup. The three senior Shin Bet officers based their clemency appeals on the fact they were acting under orders.

Knesset Defeats No-Confidence Motions

TA301845 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Report from the Knesset by Ya'qov Ahime'ir]

[Text] Right now, we can witness the political debate, or rather the comprehensive Knesset debate on the no-confidence motions submitted by four leftist opposition factions and Knesset Member [MK] Kahane's KAKH, nearing its end.

The Cabinet, naturally, has won the Knesset's vote of confidence in this vote. It is interesting to note that this vote was preceded by an administrative debate on whether the leftist opposition motions should be separated from MK Kahane's. MK Nahmias, who chairs the session, decided against this separation, but ultimately the two were presented separately, and this is the end of the debate on all the no-confidence motions. The Cabinet won the Knesset's vote of confidence following an argument on the Shin Bet affair.

Peres: Government Crisis Not Over

TA010908 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The prime minister has said that the government crisis has not yet been settled and that solutions are being sought. He emphasized that ministers cannot be judges and that the inquiry into the Shin Bet affair must be objective. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that Mr Peres made these remarks during a tour of the Misgav District in the Galilee.

Alignment Faction Demands Inquiry

TA011435 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1420 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] A new development in the Shin Bet affair: The Alignment Knesset Faction a short time ago decided to demand the establishment of a judicial commission of inquiry, on the basis of the Commissions of Inquiry law, which would examine and interrogate the political echelon regarding all the developments concerning the Zore'a and Blatman Commissions. Ministers 'Ezer Weizman, Moshe Shahal, Gad Ya'aqobi, and Ya'aqov Tzur, as well as most of the faction's members, voted in favor of the proposal.

POST on Political Alternatives

TA301315 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 30 Jun 86 p 1

["Analysis" by Asher Wallfish]

[Text] The Alignment Ministers and Knesset Members who are demanding a judicial commission of inquiry into the role of Vice-Premier Yitzhaq Shamir in the bus hijack coverup may well be leading their party up a blind alley.

The Likud will continue to reject the demand ad infinitum and the Alignment has no way of mustering a Cabinet majority to defeat the Likud.

Even if, in theory, the Alignment managed to create a majority in the full Cabinet, the Likud could always transfer the issue to the Inner Cabinet, and block the proposal for a judicial inquiry there, in a tie vote. The Likud is in such a strong position that it does not need to consider proposals for something less than a full inquiry, if it does not wish to.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres knows that if he brings the Government down, by resisting, he not only violates the coalition agreement, but brings about an impossible situation in which the only government which could emerge would be virtually the same as now.

Peres knows that the Alignment will find it hard to muster the necessary Knesset majority for a bill dissolving the Knesset.

If he brings the Government down by losing a vote of no-confidence, thus paving the way for elections, he must face the risk that the Alignment could be returned with less seats than today, and with less prospect of attaining a judicial inquiry.

The Alignment Knesset faction cannot compel *all* the Alignment Ministers to vote for judicial inquiry. The Labour Party Central Committee can so compel them, but that step would not produce a Cabinet majority, and in any case the Inner Cabinet would always play the decisive role, and kill the inquiry proposal.

The High Court would weaken the Alignment case if it threw out the pleas against the presidential amnesty procedure. The High Court might bolster the Alignment's resolve if it allowed the pleas, but it might not bolster enough electoral support for the Alignment to make elections worthwhile, even if elections could be brought about, which is doubtful.

Alignment agitation against Shamir, while perhaps reflecting some moral conviction, cannot disguise political weakness. The hardbitten politicians who are mounting the Alignment crusade against Shamir, know they could lose by bringing the crusade to its final destination. They know that the inquiry issue will only remain lethal ammunition, if they never shoot it off.

Rabin Calls on U.S. To Act Against Aid to PLO

TA291820 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has called on the U.S. Government to pressure Saudi Arabia into stopping its financing of the PLO. According to Rabin, without Saudi financing the PLO would have deteriorated to a very sorry condition. Our correspondent Aharon Barne'a reports that Mr Rabin was talking at the Tel Aviv University during a rally which marked the 10th anniversary of the Entebbe operation.

Work on Several Lavi Prototypes Postponed

TA010933 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Jul 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by aviation affairs correspondent Dan Arkin]

[Text] Work on several prototypes of the Lavi plane has been postponed because of "adjustments to the budget to suit the resources available to the Israel Aircraft Industries."

The Aircraft Industries has prepared several prototypes of the Lavi: the first plane, which is scheduled to fly at the end of the year; the second plane, for which the official "roll-out" ceremony will be held at the end of the month with the participation of hundreds of people; another two or three prototypes, one of which will undergo an examination of its avionics and is scheduled to fly in 1988; and a two-seater plane intended mainly for pilot training.

Recently it was decided that all efforts and work will be concentrated on plane No 1, which is scheduled to fly at the end of the year, and work on it is continuing 24 hours a day. The plane which will be put on exhibition at the "roll-out" ceremony, plane No 2, will not be ready to fly; rather, it will simply emerge from the hangar for the purpose of the ceremony, which will be held at the end of the month in the presence of many heads of state and guests from abroad.

The new instructions stipulate that work on all other prototypes be reduced to a minimum, stopped completely, or postponed. The Lavi's test flight program is scheduled to last approximately 4 years, during which the plane and all its systems will be tested. The Israeli Aircraft Industries management said in response that a "reevaluation" of the timetable and the allocation of manpower for the construction of the prototypes was conducted recently, and that "internal adjustments" in the work plans and the allotment of the Aircraft Industries' resources had been made.

IDF, ASL Search S. Lebanon; IDF Withdraws

TA301625 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] IDF and army of southern Lebanon units have carried out wide-scale searches in southern Lebanon following the katyusha attack on the northern Galilee today. UN sources have told our correspondent Hayim Hecht that assault helicopters, tanks, and armored personnel carries were used in those searches. UN observations reported several cases of exchanges of fire between

the IDF soldiers and terrorist squads that fled northward. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the searches ended early this evening and that the IDF unit left the area.

IDF Soldier Slightly Injured

TA301710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] An IDF soldier sustained slight injuries today during searches carried out in southern Lebanon to find the launchers of the katyushas that hit the northern Galilee this morning. The unit searching the area withdrew to Israel this evening.

Shells Fired; Tractor Drives Over Mine in Zone

TA010710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Several mortar shells were fired at the security zone in southern Lebanon last night but there were no casualties. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that a Lebanese tractor drove over a mine this morning near the Israeli border. The driver sustained slight injuries.

IDF Using Drones 'Deep Inside' Enemy Territory

TA261145 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 26 Jun 86 p 4

[Report by military correspondent Yosef Walter]

[Text] Since 1978 the IDF has covered areas deep inside enemy territory with the help of various types of pilotless planes, gathering intelligence information, conducting land observations, and operating optical and electro-optical systems. This was disclosed yesterday by Colonel M, the commander of the unit which operates the drones, while talking to touring military correspondents.

The IDF uses two kinds of drones: a Tadiran-made drone called "Mastiff" and an Israel Aircraft Industries one named "Scout." The two planes are able to remain in the air for 6 hours, cover an area of about 100 km, and ascend to an altitude of 10,000 feet.

The commander of the drones unit disclosed that the IDF is the only army using pilotless planes, except for the U.S. Army whose experts trained in Israel in operating this plane. No Arab country uses drones today but some of them have already begun to show interest in purchasing them.

The use of the drones in the IDF gained momentum after the Lebanese war. The IDF today has a drone network which meets all its needs. The drone unit is deployed to give an overview to any ground forces consumer. The price of a drone ranges from $0.25 to 0.3 million, and the price of a control van which receives the pictures transmitted by the drone and transfers them to the intelligence consumers is about $1 million.

Col M emphasized that the only case in which this kind of plane was shot down by ground fires was in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' in August 1983.

LIBYA

Eyewitnesses to Armed Forces 'Mutiny' Cited

NC302229 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2150 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Jun (MENA) — *Al-Ahram* says that it has been confirmed that there was another mutiny in the ranks of the Libyan Armed Forces as a result of resentment caused by the extremist line of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and which finally led to the U.S. air strike against Libyan targets in April. The paper reports in tomorrow's edition that following the U.S. strike, the Libyan military felt that its position at home had become critical. Consequently, there have been several attempted revolts, the most recent of which occurred several days ago. Eyewitnesses stated that they heard shots inside the Bab al-'Aziziyah camp, Al-Qadhdhafi's headquarters, and that eight rebels had been killed.

Al-Ahram also reports: The effects of the U.S. ban on the sale of new civilian planes to Libya are beginning to become apparent. Libyan airlines has been experiencing a sharp drop in revenue since January, when the General People's Committee forbade Libyan travel abroad. The long-serving planes were using too many spare parts, and the Libyan company could not purchase new ones as a result of the U.S. ban. Also, the price of food has risen sharply in Libya. A kilogram of meat now costs five dinars, and sufficient food is not available. Libyan authorities have tried to explain spiralling prices by blaming them on a new class of black market merchants. Authorities admit that this phenomenon has been rather widespread in Libyan society of late.

Statue of Liberty Celebrations Termed 'Idolatrous'

LD302127 Tripoli JANA in English 1408 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 24, Shahr al Sayf 30, Jamahiriyah News Agency — U.S. official circles are preparing for celebrating the centenary anniversary of the so-called Statue of Liberty. JANA's international affairs editor has commented on this stressing that this statue together with the government of the country it is placed in has had no right to talk of freedom. It has [word indistinct] to represent the ugly face of imperialism, exploitation and hegemony in the eyes of peoples worldwide especially those peoples in South America, Asia and Africa who have suffered from the evils of U.S. imperialism. This statue does only represent by substance out of which it is made. [sentence as received] Additionally, it stresses U.S. idolatrous concept in dealing with human questions.

To commemorate the anniversary of a mere helpless idol confirms the [word indistinct] of ignorance the Dark House is engulfed with, let alone that such celebrations represent a heathen indulgence and an open official announcement of godlessness. USA, while announcing its celebrations on the idol of the Dark House, commemorates this anniversary on the dead bodies of tens of thousands of people crushed by U.S. war machine in many a part of this planet where people are being exploited and forced to starve by the U.S. cartels ghoul. Because of this and also because of the necessity to have freedom it is imperative to stress that the real anniversary the world at large is supposed to commemorate is Marikh, March 2nd and that the greatest and most cherished document to be venerated by peoples worldwide is that of people's power.

As such, the celebrations on the anniversary of erecting a statue stuffed with bricks is seen as absurd by world community in general and U.S. citizens in particular. U.S. and its satellite circles have neither as [words indistinct] freedom nor its humanitarian contents. Rather, they only know the cowboy films and Rambo posings. Perhaps U.S. citizens together with those of West Europe think that such celebrations are ridiculous, so much so as they make the world go thousands of years backwards and bring into memory the godless rituals or those of the Middle Ages.

The truth or rather the shrill scream which may rock American mentality and it West European counterpart to drop their primitive concepts of democracy and freedom is unavoidably this new age — the age of the masses. The world in its entirety now witnesses the uprisings and movements of the peoples that reject the worn out concepts and they have started marching to the manufacturers and farms destroying the unjust bases. They have realized in this march the movements of the green alternative where the solution lies in establishing people's power, as is represented in the document of the establishment of people's power and the dismantlement for ever of the ages of statues, lies and falsification against the peoples.

Forces Abolish 'Stray Dogs' Headquarters

LD302342 Tripoli JANA in English 1744 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 24, Shahr al-Sayf 30, Jamahiriyah News Agency — In the process of implementing the revolutionary programme endorsed by the revolutionary force in its eighth meeting and to wipe out all the remnants of the demolished era by deep-rooted destruction of their filthy remnants and to ensure the pressing ahead in destroying all abolished era's symbols and dens together with eliminating the stray dogs who sold the homeland, honour, dignity and themselves to the devil, imperialism, Zionism and reaction and to root-out for ever the forces of evil and despotism to lay the foundatiton of the happy free community — the master society which owns authority, wealth and arms, the revolutionary force in Tripoli — the centre — abolished this morning the headquarters of stray dog the so-called " 'Abdallah Abid al-Sanusi" [member of former Libyan royal family] which he built from the wealth of the Libyan Arab people which used to live in tents and huts before the great Al-Fateh revolution while the reactionaries, the bourgeois and the symbols of the abolished era used to live in luxurious palaces.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Chad's Goukouni Oueddei

LD301640 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution yesterday evening received Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Chadian GUNT.

Reportage on Visit by CPSU's Gorshkov

Meets Information Secretary

LD271914 Tripoli JANA in English 1645 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 21, Shahr al-Sayf 27, Jamahiriyah News Agency — The secretary of the General People's Committee for information and culture this morning received Mr. Leonid Gorsh- kov, member of the USSR Communist Party's Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the Russian Soviet Republic, and the delegation accompanying him who are taking part in the Soviet cultural week in Great Jamahiriyah. The two sides discussed various aspects of cooperation in culture and information between Great Jamahiriyah and Soviet Union and ways and means to develop them.

Banquet by Foreign Liaison Bureau

LD302319 Tripoli JANA in English 1417 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 24, Shahr al-Sayf 30, Jamahiriyah News Agency — The People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau held last night a dinner banquet in honour of Mr. Leonid Gorshkov, member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and vice premier who is currently on a visit to Great al-Jamahiriyah. Also present at this banquet which has given on the floating hotel, Tolido, the accompanying delegation of Mr. Gorshkov and a number of secretaries of people's committees and members of the diplomatic missions accredited to Great al-Jamahiriyah.

Delegation at Green Book Center

LD302327 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Jun (JANA) — Leonid Gorshkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy premier of the RSFSR, and the delegation accompanying him to attend Soviet cultural week in the Great Jamahiriyah, today visited the International Center for the Green Book Studies and Research in Tripoli. The Soviet cultural delegation heard detailed explanations on the implementation of the Third Universal Theory in the Great Jamahiriyah, democratic construction, and the exercising of direct people's authority according to the vanguard theses of the Green Book and the receptive human mind. An intellectual dialogue focussing on the universal theory and the Jamahiri system which has brought glad tidings to the world's peoples was held during the visit. The Soviet delegation commended the implementation of the theory in the Great Jamahiriyah and the exercising of direct people's democracy by the masses of basic people's congresses — the cornerstone of people's authority.

CSSR Deputy Trade Minister Arrives 27 June

LD281046 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Jun (JANA) — The Czechoslovak deputy foreign trade minister, Frantisek Langer, arrived here yesterday evening on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

SUDAN

Al-Mirghani Comments on Arab, African Issues

LD281107 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0842 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, 28 Jun (KUNA) — The speaker of the Sudanese sovereignty council, Ahmad al-Mirghani, called for putting an end to the hemorrhage depleting the blood of the Islamic nation since September 1970. He called for the need to deploy capabilities, which are wasted as a result of the Iraq-Iran war, to fight the common enemy "Israel" and to liberate the holy Al-Quds [Jerusalem].

In a statement to the Kuwaiti *Al-Anba'* published today, Al-Mirghani called for an Arab summit conference to find solutions to problems and big challenges facing the Arab nation. Al-Mirghani expressed the willingness of his country to mediate between Iran and Iraq to reconcile their points of view, particularly as Sudan enjoys great respect from both parties. He added that Sudan has a plan to clear the Arab atmosphere and to mediate in solving Arab differences and in achieving Arab solidarity. He also expressed Sudan's readiness to try to bring Egypt and Libya's viewpoints closer.

With regard to Sudanese foreign policy, Al-Mirghani affirmed that its policy is based on positive neutrality, nonalignment,and noninterference in the internal policy of all countries. Concerning Sudan's relations with Ethiopia, which has a role in supporting rebels in southern Sudan, Al-Mirghani said that relations between both countries will witness a considerable development through talks which are going to take place soon to settle several important matters.

The speaker of the Sudanese sovereignty council called for the necessity of coordination between Arab states and for serious action to consolidate Arab-African cooperation in order to create good and firm relations with countries of the black continent, particularly as the Zionist snake has slithered into it. Among the important aims to be achieved by this cooperation is containing and confronting Zionist expansion. Sudan has a plan for this move and for Arab action needed to achieve Arab solidarity.

With regard to the internal situation in Sudan, particularly the constitutional and economic situation, Ahmad al-Mirghani stressed that the Sudanese Government had diagnosed the mistakes leading to these problems and has found solutions to some of them, and is currently trying to find the cure for other problems. He added that steps are being taken actively by all Sudanese forces to make a success of the constitutional congress which will clearly outline Sudanese policy, and all tendencies agree on the principles of the unity and safety of the country, and that it should be united, successful and prosperous. The Sudanese official expressed his hope that all forces, including the leader of the Movement of Southern Sudan, Colonel Garang, will participate in this congress.

With regard to the problem of the south, Al-Mirghani said: It is among our priorities, and we will exert our efforts to contain and solve it and reach a settlement through dialogue; the coming few weeks will reveal more about the achievements of this aim.

Concerning the economic situation in Sudan and the problem of debts which it faces, he said that the government is trying to discuss ways of cooperation with the international bank, the IMF and the EEC as well as other quarters which financed, and still finance Sudan, in order to find a new joint way to work between us. He added that the government is currently working on a comprehensive plan for agricultural reform and is trying to provide all material means for it so that the saying "Sudan is the food basket of the world" would become a visible reality. At the same time, he would welcome Arab monetary capitals playing a role in investing in Sudan in accordance with sound and beneficial investments rules for both sides. Al-Mirghani praised the assistance given by Kuwait to Sudan in developing projects in southern Sudan and for helping Sudan during the drought plight in Sudan and other African states during the past few years. He described relations between his country and Kuwait as excellent. He expressed his gratitude and thanks to Kuwait, the government and people, for their continuous solidarity with Sudan.

Assesses Arab, Foreign Ties

PM300831 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 26 Jun 86 p 3

[Interview with State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani by 'Irfan Nizam al-Din in Khartoum; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Nizam al-Din] Mr Chairman, how do you assess Sudan's current experiment, and under the new system is there no conflict of jurisdictions between the State Council and the cabinet?

[Al-Mirghani] As you know, after the blessed Rajab uprising Sudan chose democracy as a way of life and it chose rule by consultation to do away with autocracy. The people gave their verdict in the recent general election and constitutional institutions were born. There are the State Council, the cabinet, and the Constituent Assembly. They all work in complete understanding, with no conflict of jurisdiction. The State Council is the sovereign authority, the cabinet is the executive authority, and the Constituent Assembly is the legislative authority.

[Nizam al-Din] Apart from domestic issues and the steps to complete the constitutional institutions, there is the contentious issue of your relations with Egypt. How do you stand on the joint defense agreement and the Egyptian-Sudanese integration question which has been in the news for months?

[Al-Mirghani] Out of our concern for permanent Egyptian-Sudanese relations and our interest in having continuously developing ties in the interest of both peoples, we are now working on a new concept to fulfill these aspirations. Of course, the question of integration between the two countries falls within that context. We believe that anything which serves mutual interests must be strengthened and that everything else is open to revision and study without any sensitivity, bearing in mind that we are all for bolstering relations between the two fraternal peoples who are joined by blood, language, and the Nile.

[Nizam al-Din] I will be more specific. It has been claimed that there are differences of opinion between you and Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi on several issues including relations with Egypt, the military solution for the south, the September laws related to the Shari'a, and Libyan-Sudanese relations.

[Al-Mirghani] Let me first make a correction. There are no differences. Under the present democratic regime we rule through the constitutional institutions. We express numerous opinions, but our decisions are always joint decisions based on a common view in the common interest. The government will soon announce a general concept including methods of implementing approved policies. There are no differences of opinion.

[Nizam al-Din] On foreign policy, there is talk about balanced and clear international relations. Do you have any particular concept as to the kind of relations you would like to have with the Soviet Union, the United States, and Ethiopia?

[Al-Mirghani] Since the birth of the democratic regime Sudan's foreign policy has been based on firm principles to which we are committed. These principles are positive neutrality, nonalignment, good-neighborly relations, noninterference in the internal affairs of others, and establishment of relations which serve mutual interests without exploitation. These principles are quite different from the policies from which Sudan suffered under the defunct May regime. Today we enjoy good relations with the United States as well as the Soviet Union and we are most eager to establish good and developing relations with our fraternal neighbor Ethiopia.

[Nizam al-Din] What about your Arab policy, particularly following Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal's visit and his talks aimed at strengthening Saudi-Sudanese relations?

[Al-Mirghani] Saudi-Sudanese relations are deeply rooted in history and abound in fraternity and affection. His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal's talks were successful, reflecting an identity of views between Sudan and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia emanating from their interest in uniting Arab ranks and uniting the Islamic nation. I can say that, although the visit was brief, it was fruitful, constructive, and successful.

Al-Hindi on Integration With Egypt, Summit

JN301258 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 30 Jun 86 pp 1, 19

[Text] Cairo — Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, Sudanese deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said that new principles for integration between Egypt and Sudan are to be discussed. In a statement to *Sawt al-Sha'b*, Al-Sharif al-Hindi said that these principles must be based on a realistic study and not on any emotional factor because economic relations are based on profits and losses. He added that when endorsing any formula for integration between Egypt and Sduan, it is necessary for young men to be present and participate with their opinions in formulating the ideas and strategy of integration which is in contrast with the previous situation. At the same time, the capital needed for the integration projects should be available and be an incentive to starting the implementation. The Sudanese official explained that all previous prerequisites were not available in the integration that existed before the Sudanese people's revolution

because the Sudanese people were completely excluded from it and projects were not submitted to them. Moreover, the Numayri regime was constantly pressuring Egypt to continue with the integration, which was regarded as a heavy burden for Egypt. Regarding the priorities and the prerequisites the new Sudanese Government deem necessary for integration with Egypt, he said that there were several priorities such as specifying the type of projects that have to be implemented within the integration, selecting the appropriate expertise to complete these projects, specifying agricultural crops needed to support integration between the two countries, and affirming the need to define the contribution of each side to integration in accordance with their capabilities. On the direct reason that prompted the Sduanese Government to demand a change in the integration system, he said: We aspire to acheive a real unity between the two peoples. We do not want the two peoples to be thrust into a sudden unity based on government decisions and lacking popular support and participation because we are eager to spare all aspects of this unity the whims of the authority.

Regarding Numayri's extradition, Al-Hindi said: Undoubtedly, Egypt has always been a refuge for strugglers who led their peoples against hostile movements. However, Ja'far Numayri did not fight or struggle for his people. In fact, he harmed his people throughout his 16-year rule over Sudan. He affirmed that Numayri did not respect his right to political asylum in Egypt and began to interfere once again by plotting to topple the new regime which was chosen by the Sudanese people themselves. Actually, the Sudanese authorities are investigating a number of activities which Numayri carried out while he was in Egypt. A number of letters written and voice recordings by Numayri instigating some of his supporters in Sudan to conspire against the current regime in Khartoum have been seized. Sudanese authorities are currently investigating this and will submit a detailed report to Egypt. Al-Hindi said: After all this, can we believe that Numayri respects his right to political asylum? Although we strongly believe that Egypt has always been a cradle for free men, can we regard Numayri as one of these free men?

Regarding the Sudanese Government's recent invitation to convene the Arab summit conference in Khartoum, Al-Hindi said: The invitation still stands. We are seeking to achieve this because we in Sudan still live the memory of the Arab summit which was held in Khartoum after June 1967, during which Arab leaders adopted their most important resolutions to confront Israel. We affirm that Sudan today is the same Sudan that received the Arab leaders in Khartoum. We are always eager to achieve the unity of Arab ranks in order to confront the changes our Arab nation is experiencing.

SPLM-SPLA Alliance Issues Joint Statement 29 June

EA291812 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 29 Jun 86

["Text" of the statement by the joint liaison committee of the SPLM-SPLA and the National Alliance for National Salvation at the conclusion of a meeting held from 24-28 June in Addis Ababa and issued 29 June 1986]

[Text] 1. The joint liaison committee of the SPLM-SPLA and the NANS [National Alliance for National Salvation] met from 24th to 28th instant in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa.

2. The delegation of the National Alliance briefed the SPLM-SPLA delegation on efforts exerted by the alliance since the last meeting in order to bring about a conducive atmosphere, which has yet to materialize. However, the alliance informed the SPLM-SPLA that the government assured the alliance of the creation of a conducive atmosphere as embodied in the Koka Dam declaration; that is, the cancellation of the 1983 September laws, the defense pact infringing national sovereignty and return to the 1956 constitution, amended 1964, and finally the lifting of the state of emergency.

3. The SPLM-SPLA delegation hailed the determination of the alliance, its continuous endeavors and unfailing efforts to effect a conducive atmosphere for the convening of the conference and for adhering to the dates agreed upon for the meetings of the joint liaison committee.

4. Both sides reiterated their commitment to the letter and spirit of the Koka Dam declaration and stressed their determination to maintain channels of communications wide open. The SPLM-SPLA and the NANS are determined to continue working together towards the implementation of the declaration as a necessary step to bring peace to the country through the convening of the national constitutional conference, which should be held as soon as possible.

5. Conscious of the national famine, both sides reviewed the activities of their relief organs, namely, the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association, SRRA, and the TU [Trade Union], Popular Committee for Relief, Pupcor, and committed themselves to promoting and speeding relief operations.

6. Both sides expressed the hope that the national media will contribute to the peace process in the most constructive way by promoting clear understanding of the issues and not fanning emotional and divisive rhetoric.

7. The joint liaison committee has agreed to meet again in Addis Ababa on any date convenient to the alliance after 10 July 1986.

Signed for the SPLM-SPLA by Major Arok Thuon Arok, member high command SPLM-SPLA, deputy cos [chief of staff] for administration and logistics, and leader of the SPLM-SPLA delegation; and for the Alliance, by Dr Taysir Muhammad Ali, leader of the NANS delegation. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 29 June 1986

LIBERIA

Foreign Minister Attacks U.S.-Based Opposition

AB281204 Paris AFP in French 1617 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Monrovia, 27 Jun (AFP) — The Liberian foreign minister, Bernard Blamo, has accused Liberian "dissidents" living in the United States of "spreading false information" on the economic and political situation in his country. Mr Blamo told AFP on Thursday that Americans are now satisfied "to see Liberia turn towards economic stability, and they recognize the efforts made by President Doe toward the reconciliation of the Liberian people."

However, he added, if the Liberian opposition does not enjoy the support of the American Government, "there are several officials of Congress and other American Government agencies who sympathize with them."

The minister complained in particular that these opponents, among whom are former university lecturers, are putting pressure on congressmen to try and persuade President Reagan to force the Liberian head of state to organize new elections. In this regard, he reaffirmed that the Liberian authorities have categorically rejected the holding of new elections in conformity with the demands of the opposition which feels that the October elections were "rigged."

Talks Between Opposition, Ruling Party Collapse

AB281208 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1110 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Negotiations between the opposition parties and the ruling National Democratic Party of Liberia, NDPL, have collapsed following the withdrawal of the Liberian Council of Churches [LCC] as a mediator. This was disclosed at a press conference in Monrovia yesterday by the four opposition parties — the Liberia Action Party, LAP, the Liberia Unification Party, LUP, the Unity Party, UP, and the United People's Party, UPP.

In a letter to the opposition parties dated June 26th, the Council of Churches informed them that the decision to withdraw from the talks was reached after President Samuel Kanyon Doe, who is also standard bearer of the NDPL, rejected a 10-point proposal put forward by the council as an agenda for further talks on national reconciliation. The Council of Churches quoted President Doe in their letter as saying it was his considered opinion that their proposals were biased and one-sided, favoring the other parties. He said there was no need for the council's services again, and therefore they should stop their mediation in this process of reconciliation. President Doe further said the politicians will sort out things for themselves and expressed thanks to the Liberian Council of Churches for its efforts thus far.

The LCC took the initiative in late April this year to mediate between the opposition and the ruling NDPL so as to bring about dialogue and national reconciliation, and since then their talks have been held behind closed doors. The opposition parties then warned that the responsibility for the failure of the efforts of the Liberian Council of Churches aimed at helping to bring about national reconciliation and unity must rest with the leaders of the NDPL.

NIGERIA

Babangida on Ban on Ex-Politicians, Budget

AB272150 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Address to the nation by President Ibrahim Babangida in Lagos on 27 June on domestic and economic issues — live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow countrymen: The year 1986 is a historic landmark in the political and economic evolution of our nation. Halfway through, it is necessary that we take stock of our recent experiences, assess our efforts at reconstruction, and articulate further measures for the near future.

In my 1986 budget speech on 31 December 1985, I announced a number of policy measures aimed at achieving the basic aims of economic reconstruction, social justice, and self-reliance. The budget outlined specific proposals for moving the economy gradually out of its long recession by cumulating agricultural production, reactivating idle factories, and containing inflation. These proposals were by themselves an elaboration of the 16-month economic emergency measures announced on 1 October 1985 to deal more seriously with the economic crisis and provide the foundation for a more enduring development.

As you will recall, the specific objectives of the budget were to reconstruct and diversify the productive base of the economy in order to reduce dependence on oil and imported goods, achieve a fiscal and balance of payments viability, and lay the basis of noninflationary goals over the medium and long terms. We were aware that the successful outcome of the economic stabilization program depended on a favorable and stabilized foreign market, good weather for agricultural production, effective implementation by the public bureaucracy, and an inherent political understanding and mass support.

Our experience on each of these factors has so far been a mixed one. Some of the more significant statistics and economic indicators have been released by the Federal Ministry of Finance on the occasion of progress reports. Generally, we have been adversely affected by reduced oil receipts and slow non-oil export promotion. Where inflationary pressure has responded favorably to tight monetary or fiscal measures, urban unemployment has so far not been overcome.

On the administrative and political front, there have been some unfortunate perversionary developments. It is, however, gratifying to note that as we approach the second half of the year, the domestic situation and the international oil market are beginning to improve, and we can look at the immediate future with greater confidence and renewed hope.

In the face of recent economic and financial uncertainties, it was understandable for some vocal segments of our society to call for a revision of the 1986 budget. However, there is hardly justifica-

tion for a major review exercise. Government remains undaunted in its determination to pursue its program of economic reconstruction, social justice, and self-reliance.

Our international creditors appreciate our commitment in the path of agro-structural adjustment which we have started for ourselves. They have remained in useful dialogue with us to ensure successful implementation of our programs. We are particularly gratified that the major international financial institutions have come to recognize and to agree with this administration's position not to take the IMF loan, and not to devalue the naira overnight.

The task ahead remains difficult but I will ask all of us to remain commited to our declaration in the 1986 budget, namely that solutions to our social and economic problems must be found through our efforts, at our own pace, and on our own volition, consistent with our own long-term national interests. Our memories must not be too short in evaluating the immediate past as we lay a stronger foundation for the future.

If we are to translate rhetoric into concrete achievement, it is necessary that we should appreciate not only the magnitude of the problems confronting the nation, but the essentials of the structural adjustment program designed to address those problems. The various measures, as enunciated, will only work if everyone understands them and is determined to make them work. Our economic experience as a nation over the past 2 decades has revealed that there are many aspects of our lifestyle, our attitude to work, and the way in which we harnessed our resources or utilized our wealth which have impeded true development. Our structural adjustment involves new uses of wealth, new property relations, new products and production processes, new attitudes to work, new consumption habits, and new interaction with the rest of the world. It seeks to harmonize what we consume with what we produce using our domestic endowment of human and material resources, while government can play an active role, as structural adjustment processes necessarily entail a greater participation of all citizens as producers, workers, and consumers.

An important lesson of historical experience is that structural adjustment is a very painful process, particularly for a country which has not laid appropriate foundations for self-reliance. It is therefore important not to postpone the painful corrective measures because they can only intensify the consequential hardships.

True national development means increasing economic, financial, and technological self-reliance in [word indistinct] list of products, especially food and other (?waste) goods. It is in that context that the recent pronouncement by the government, banning the importation of wheat from 1 January 1987, can be appreciated as a most effective way of putting a stop to the country's unwholesome dependence on wheat bread. Goods and services produced in Nigeria must truly reflect the resources endowment of this country. Increased use of local materials for our industries must be a nonnegotiable strategy of our national development policy. The technology used in producing our goods and services should be more appropriate and sustainable. The resulting product should also become gradually but assuredly competitive in price and in quality with imports.

The policy inadequacies of the past, probably more than the declining fortune of the oil market, produced the heavy external debt burden, the expansion of debt servicing obligations, and the deteriorating trade and fiscal imbalances.

What the 1986 budget tried to do was to deepen and accelerate the process of structual adjustment. From July 1986 to June 1988, the main elements of the structual adjustment program include continued strengthening of the existing demand management policies, design of complementary measures to stimulate domestic production and employment generation, and faster movement toward a more realistic exchange rate. Other elements are further rationalization of import tariffs and excise duties, replacement of direct administrative control with greater reliance on market forces, adoption of appropriation pricing policies, especially for (?wasting) assets like petroleum products, and the rationalization of parastatals.

In terms of major polices, the program can be said to involve three interrelated actions. First, as a measure to correct the continued overvaluation of the naira through the setting up of a viable and substantial second-tier foreign exchange market, simultaneously with further downward adjustment of the official exchange rate. The aim of this 2-pronged action is to acheive the convergence of various exchange rates of the naira before the end of the structural adjustment program.

Secondly, there are other series of negotiations to relieve the external debt burden and the inducement to attract a net inflow of foreign capital while keeping [word indistinct] on foreign loans.

Thirdly, there is the intensification of efforts to overcome public sector inefficiencies and corruption, especially through improved public expenditure control, heightened administrative surveillance, and widened economic and financial intelligence. The government is painfully aware that a system of direct bureaucracy control is not only cumbersome, but is also liable to corrupt and or arbitrary administrative practices. Furthermore, it tends to engender an intended distortion and resource allocation and reach unintended beneficiaries. This has been particularly evidenced in pricing and allocation of the increasingly inadequate foreign exchange. The government recognizes that the closer the exchange rate is to a realistic level, the less will be the need for import licensing system, the greater the efficiency in the use of foreign exchange, the higher the level of export earnings in the medium and the long term, and the smaller the leakage of foreign exchange through smuggling of goods and black marketeering in currencies.

In accordance with the 1986 budget, the government has decided to promulgate in July 1986 a decree for the establishment and operation of the second-tier foreign exchange market. The basic strategy is to allow the market to operate under a general market condition and to fund it appropriately. In addition to private sources of foreign exchange supply to the market and from the domicilliary accounts scheme, the World Bank has agreed in principle to also provide some funds to support the market.

Government will in turn release considerable foreign exchange support to the market within the limit of its ability and of unavoidable international obligations. From its inception, all routine foreign exchange transactions, including all government imports, would be channelled through the second-tier foreign exchange markets. The major exceptions would be the servicing obligations of the external debt and as verified, ascertained, and unambiguously accepted. The other exception consists of the official contributions and obligations in international organizations and institutions of which Nigeria is a regular member.

Otherwise, government expenditure on foreign goods and services will be financed through operations on the second-tier market just like all other private expenditures on foreign goods and services. In this way, the risk of resource leakage, administrative corruption, price distortion, and discretionary allocation will be minimized if not eliminated. Meanwhile, the downward crawling peg of the official exchange rate will continue until convergence is achieved with free rates on the second-tier market.

The government is committed to carrying through its reform program successfully even in the face of an import capacity that is so much lower than previously anticipated. Given the continued unfavorable world oil market, the continued commitment to the servicing of genuine and authenticated external debt, and the continued slow pace of [words indistinct], it is clear that the nation must continue to pursue a policy of restraint in its demands for foreign goods and services. Not only must there be greater vigilance against imports, over invoicing, and other financial malpractices, consumer habits as well as producer techniques must be corrected to eliminate extensive import dependence which the nation had witnessed during and immediately after the oil boom period.

The attainment of a final balance continues to be critical for a fragile economy like ours. The main aims of our present stategy are to gradually reduce the degree of our currency's overvaluation, to correct systematically the structural distortions in the domestic economy, to discourage the high import dependence, to efficiently ration the increasing and scarce resource exchange among competent national use, and to progressively strengthen international competitiveness of our nonoil products. In the pursuit of these objectives, the [word indistinct] of foreign exchange market will be operated like other open markets, free from undue bureaucracy controls and unnecessary paperwork. The buyers and sellers would be free to purchase and sell foreign currencies from and to authorized dealers any time during the working hours. It is [words indistinct] that a vital strategy of the structural adjustment program is the gradual absorption of the unofficial [word indistinct] of foreign exchange market by the new second-tier market. It is expected that when the market becomes fully operational, import licenses, as a measure of instrument for allocating scarce foreign exchange will become unnecessary. But this is without prejudice to the continued validity of other supervisory, inspection, and statistical intelligence measures to ensure that the nation gets full value for its outplay of foreign goods and services. There will also be right from the market's inception an updated and streamlined list of imports that are prohibited for reasons of public policy and demand management.

Similarly, in due course, the existing 30 percent generalized import levy will give way to a new profile of import tariffs and excise duties. It is clearly not the intention of government that this new arrangement should discriminate in favor of traders, speculators, and frivolous spenders. The intention is to discriminate positively in favor of domestic producers. As such, the structure of tariffs and excise being designed will be geared to discriminating against importers of nonessential finished products while avoiding overprotection of domestic produces in relation to their international competitors. The government will be a major supplier of foreign exchange to the market. In the intervening period before the convergence of the various exchange rates, the government will [words indistinct] just earn some substantial temporary [word indistinct] in terms of naira value.

It is the intention of government to transfer a significant portion of the net surplus accruing from its foreign exchange operations into special accounts for the purpose of financing employment generation and rural development schemes as a way of accelerating the process of national economic recovery. With good human management measures, and with continued tight monetary and fiscal policies, it is hoped that a substantial proportion of the accruing surplus will thus be expended on domestic rather than imported goods and services.

One problem against which we must brace ourselves is that of renewed open inflation, especially imported products and imported industrial inputs. Any form of general exchange rate adjustment is an embarrassing inflationary pressure, and also tends to negate the effectiveness of comprehensive price control. The Productivity, Prices, and Incomes Board and the price controlling agencies must therefore be strengthened to select, steadily protect the prices of wages, goods that directly affect the welfare of workers and other low income groups. If however, domestic food and agriculture continue to expand, and if import dependence by industries is significantly reduced, then consequential inflationary impact of the structural adjustment program can be more directed for the socially sensitive income classes.

Experience has shown that if not properly managed, [words indistinct] foreign exchange systems will introduce structural distortions of its own and it may have failed to absorb the unofficial parallel market. Prices on the second sphere may even be higher than on the parallel market. Its operations may also be abused, violated, or converted by unscrupulous people with inside information.

For the forthcoming Nigeria [words indistinct] foreign exchange market therefore, suitable provisions for due punishment and sanctions are being made in the relevant decree to discourage such latent abuses. Economic austerity and stabilization programs are not expected to be a permanent feature of social management. The sacrifices and burdens imposed by such programs are worthwhile only if they stimulate only growth and development. The agricultural sector is an area where improvement can make an immediate impact on the supply situation to dampen inflation and recession. The needed structural adjustment reports for the sector that had been announced in the 1986 budget are being vigorously implemented.

The winding up of commodity boards, coupled with the gradual evolution of a more realistic exchange rate will provide improved price incentives that will enable farmers to compete effectively in farm production.

The new objective and strategy of the industrial revival were already outlined in the 1986 budget. During the period of structural adjustment, government will put into effect a revised tariff and excise tax [words indistinct] that will be consistent with the new exchange rate policy in achieving the desire level of effective protection as well as provide needed support of nonoil export promotion measures.

Such revamped tariff and exchange rate policies will also provide the much-needed incentives for developing locally produced raw materials, thus imports of raw materials and spare parts as well as export manufacturers will be channelled through the [words indistinct] of foreign exchange markets. Government will also accelerate action on the rescheduling of the internal debt, especially considering that the domestic banking and financial system continues to be very lucrative.

Internal debt rescheduling to nonfinancial institutions is expected to facilitate employment generation and to restore business confidence for the whole and within the international banking system. Arrangements have been concluded to utilize a significant portion of the balances on the escrow account from previous countertrade schemes. This will facilitate the procurement of essential raw materials and spare parts from the countries concerned for some few factories and construction companies to review or expand their production. Government is also actively exploring the use of new countertrade arrangements for financing a higher level of industrial activity as well as for undertaking some uncompleted but vital civil engineering work and infrastructural development.

An example is the network of [words indistinct] of which detailed design and specifications have been established. An important (?stride) in the economic revival process is the generation of internal revenue by state governments, local governments, and the unit communities [as heard] in the grassroots. These authorities must now intensify their efforts to implement local property taxation both as a means of financing local development projects, and as a supporting tool for income redistribution.

Social mobilization and calls to patriotism cannot be long sustained without being anchored on visible opportunities for employment generation, self-employment, and gainful occupation. Such mobilization must also extend to consumer protection and the establishment of effective markets [words indistinct] through a network of cooperative marketing. Nigerians have made many sacrifices during the past 9 months as part of economic hardships. In particular, all those who contributed to the national economic recovery fund, I sincerely thank you all for your worthy sacrifice.

As I promised in my silver independence anniversary address, the contributions will be discontinued at the end of the emergency period. Furthermore, government has decided that tax deductions from wages and salaries by the lower income group made during the economic emergency period will be converted into savings which will be refunded interest-free before the end of 1987.

In particular, I salute all officers and men of the Armed Forces for their patriotism and contribution to the economic recovery of the nation. Patriotism is part of our lives. It is in fact the totality of our life, our valor, and our sacrifice in the various wars, from the Second World War to the Civil War, and our contributions to the maintenance of internal order are without reproach. This is to emphasize that we have not at any time shirked our responsibility to defend the territorial integrity of this country. Today, I exhort you to continue to demonstrate unquestioned patriotism and loyal service to the nation.

Rebuilding political confidence: It will be recalled that the present administration came into power under extremely difficult circumstances. On the domestic front, the genera! mood was that of disillusionment created partly by economic hardship, unemployment, retrenchment, and almost total neglect of fundamental human rights. On the external front, the country had faced, and to some extent is still facing, a rougher international environment as a result of [words indistinct] of our international friends and trading partners to reschedule our loans on mutually acceptable terms. In the process of tackling new formidable problems and obstacles new problems have emerged, partiy from the deterioration of our economic situation as a result of the collapse in oil prices, and partly from lack of appreciation of the real dimension of the problem on the part of certain segments of our population.

Since the inception of the present administration, we have, as a matter of deliberate policy, attempted to find solutions to our mu!tifarious problems through a process of discussions, consultations, debates, and some measures of consensus. We have also reestablished the principle of the rule of law. It is for that very reason that we insisted that all political detainees and those that had been conditionally released should be brought to trial before appropriate judicial tribunals. Their investigations have been completed and considered by the Armed Forces Ruling Council.

While government respects the rule of law, it is pertinent to point out that this administration is also aware that legal justice is not necessarily social justice. The decision of the military to put several past political actors on trial was not conceived in bad faith. It was meant to instill in Nigerians the principles of accountability and moral probity in public life. The intention was also not to stigmatize all past leaders.

The nation recalls with pride the distinguished contributions of several past leaders, both dead and alive, on whom it had at various times bestowed its highest honors. The time has, however, come for a new generation of men and women to take up the leadership mantle of this country. Even the few surviving elder statesmen havethemselves indicated that they no longer wish to seek any public office in the future. The nation thanks them for their past services and trusts that they will not deny succeeding [word indistinct] generations the benefit of their accumulated wisdom. Government has therefore decided that all past politicians are hereby banned from seeking or holding any public office for 10 years effective from the date of the lifting of the ban on politics. They may vote but they cannot be voted for. In addition, they must not be involved in any overt or covert political, party,

or partisan activities. For the avoidance of doubts, some of the politicians and public officers affected by the order are the following: president, vice president, ministers, special advisers, and presidential liaison officers who served in the Second Republic from 1st October 1979 to 31 December 1983; all members of the national and state assemblies who served in the Second Republic from 1st of October 1979 to 31 December 1983; all governors, deputy governors, commissioners, special advisers, and government liaison officers who served in the Second Republic from 1st October 1979 to 31 December 1983; all public officers and officers of the Armed Forces and the police who were convicted by various special tribunals.

The necessary machinery is already in motion to produce and gather the names of specific persons who are affected. Government is anxious to emphasize that once the rule of law must be respected, the issue of the ex-politicians must also be handled politically and administratively.

Beyond the above generalized sanctions, there are specific measures against particular persons of groups whose misconduct has been established by the three recent judicial tribunals. Having carefully considered their reports and recommendations, government has also arrived at the following decisions:

a) Some political office holders who have cases to answer are being sent for trial by special tribunals.

b) The bank accounts and properties of some others are frozen and consficated.

c) Undeclared or falsely declared assets are to be forfeited to the Federal Military Government.

d) The movement of some permanent political office-holders is restricted to their respective local government areas, with any violation being promptly and seriously punished.

e) Diplomatic privileges including the privilege to own Nigerian passport, which is the property of the Federal Military Government, are being withdrawn for 5 years from some who have wantonly abused their office; and

f) Confirmed sentences will be reduced only if the monies and assets forfeited to the federal government are effectively transferred.

Again, full details of these decisions as they apply to specific individuals will shortly be released. I will also like to make it clear, that the exercise of the investigation of wrong-doing is a continuous one. As such information and new charges are brought up against anybody, the investigating machinery will be promptly put into operation. Let me also emphasize the commitment of this administration to deal decisively with erring members of the political class and to demonstrate always the importance of probity and accountability in public office.

It must, however be noted that no nation that thrives on rumors and exaggerated reports of events, can survive. Facts are always more important than speculations. I therefore appeal to you, fellow Nigerians, to shun rumormongering. We should all pool our energies and resources in order to build a strong and economically virile nation.

Towards the achievement of the objectives of self-reliance and the most [word indistinct] virile nation, the government is also embarking on a value orientation program by setting up a new national orientation movement. As you are aware, the old War Against Indiscipline [WAI], while standing in principle, suffered the problems of implementation. The impression was created that one needed to police Nigerians crudely in order to mobilize them to take actions which will eventually benefit them. In fact, in some places, there is abundant evidence of [words indistinct] perpetuated by WAI brigades. This administration believes that Nigerians are capable of (?embracing) certain basic values which could be useful to their lives, given some guidance, but not [words indistinct] acts of regulations of behavior.

The new national orientation movement is a comprehensive re-orientation and mobilization package which is being launched very soon. The contents of this new orientation movement include the desirable assets of the old WAI. In this new package, however, there will be four components: national discipline, employment and economic recovery, national guidance, and youths service.

Unlike the old WAI program, government is committed to ensure its formal and regular budgeting for the new program in order to ensure its long-term impact on the society. As an interim measure, government has approved the launching of a specific program aimed at mobilization of the people for the nation's current economic emergency and structural adjustment. The theme of this component program is patriotism and economic recovery. I seize this opportunity to appeal to all Nigerians to cherish and propagate, both in words and action, the basic message of this program, putting the past behind them.

Our human rights policy must not be mistaken for weakness or lack of clear direction. We shall endeavor to respect individual rights as long as they do not endanger the collective and greater rights of the nation. We have a responsibility for the security of the state and we have [words indistinct] this responsibility is fundamental. Government believes in the freedom of the press but this freedom must [word indistinct] reciprocal obligations from members of the press. Our journalists must [words indistinct] to issues of security and national stability. The adage that the pen is mightier than the sword should be used not as an instrument of disinformation, but as a weapon to galvanize the general sentiment of our people toward the advancement of our fatherland.

Once again, I wish to assure all Nigerians that government has no intention to impose any religion on them. This country has no state religion. It will continue to provide an umbrella under which all religions can thrive. We have a duty to learn to tolerate and accomodate one another and build a united nation where all faiths can be accomodated. It was clear from the proceedings of Colonel John Shagaya committee on the Islamic Conference Organization that freedom of religion was in itself predicated on the peace and progress of the nation. The meetings not only created an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding, but members also seized the opportunity to [words indistinct] to seek

further knowledge of their respective faiths. Nonetheless, the final outcome underscored the mutual suspicion and fears of [words indistinct]. The report, however, emphasized the need to protect and maintain the [word indistinct] religious status of Nigeria. It expressed support for the government's assurance to protect and preserve the interests of all Nigerians and recommended a consultative committee to enhance and promote peace and understanding among the religious groups.

From the foregoing, it is clear that religion can be termed an explosive and sensitive matter. It is therefore a matter that can never be left to voluntary organizations to regulate nor can it be ignored. It has remained the duty of government to attain and maintain a state of peaceful coexistence among all faiths. To this end, it becomes imperative to have a permanent forum in which all religious groups can interact and foster understanding, as unanimously recommended by the religious leaders who served on the committee. The government has therefore approved the establishment of a national council for religous affairs. The council will regulate the activities of all religious groups as well as promote dialogue, consultations, and understanding among them. The council shall foster national unity and mutual understanding and promotion of social harmony. More importantly, issues which tend to cause suspicion, mistrust, and antagomism among the religious groups will be resolved through the council. It will also be responsible for identifying programs and projects and other forms of (?support) that will promote religious harmony and national integration, as well as enhance social and moral values of our society. It will also specifically advise government, from time to time, on all international religious matters.

We cannot forget the past, no matter how (?inglorious) it might be. That is (?so because) it is real. At the same time, we cannot be (?prisoners) [words indistinct] no .natter how glorious it may be. To be [words indistinct] of the past is to mortgage the present and sacrifice future's goals. The faith of this administration in the future of this country and her people remains unshakable.

Long live the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Extradition of Ex-Ministers From UK Requested

AB301929 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1818 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The federal government has formally requested the extradition to the country of four former politicians now residing in the United Kingdom. They are the chairman of the proscribed National Party of Nigeria, Chief Adisa Akinloye, Dr Eam mnauel Osamor, Dr Sunday Esang, and Mallan Ali Makele, all former ministers of the defunct civilian administration.

. As statement by the Justice Ministry in Lagos today said the men were wanted for various offenses ranging from corruption to abuse of office. It said the request for their extradition was in keeping with the present administration's policy of not condoning any acts of corruption.

Ministry Releases British Engineers to Diplomats

AB271319 Paris AFP in English 1305 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Lagos, June 27 (AFP) — Two British engineers were released Friday after spending two years in a Ni.erian prison on plane theft charges. "You are acquitted and you are free," Justice Minister Bola Ajibola told Angus Paterson, 41, and Kenneth Clark, 39, as they were released into the custody of British diplomats.

Nigeria's appeals court Thursday ordered the release of the two engineers, but prison authorities had refused to free them immediately.

Mr. Clark, an aircraft engineer, and Mr. Patterson, a radio engineer, both of Aberdeen, Scotland, were sentenced last October to 14 years in jail each for conspiring to steal and stealing a private jet which had been grounded in 1984 by government order. Justice Owolabi Kolawole Thursday called their conviction "a miscarriage of justice" and said they and the pilots who flew the plane out of the country had "committed no crime as charged."

The engineers, acting for the British owners of the Siddeley-125 jet who were trying to repossess it, had secretly prepared it to fly back to Britain. [Words indistinct] stop in Ivory Coast and returned to Nigeria. The two pilots were released and went to Britain, while the engineers who had stayed in Lagos were jailed and subsequently charged with theft and conspiracy.

Justice Minister Signs Release

AB271558 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Today in Lagos Prince Ajibola [minister of justice] signed the warrant of discharge of the two Britons who were discharged and acquitted by the Court of Appeal yesterday. He told them that it was not the intention of the federal government to keep anybody in detention more than was necessary, in keeping with its human rights policy.

ANGOLA

Government Troops Foil UNITA Operation

MB280844 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] The Angolan Government says its troops have foiled a major sabotage operation by UNITA rebels in the northeast of the country. The official news agency ANGOP says the rebel forces were planning a major campaign against strategic diamond mining area, Lunda, but it says the guerrillas were driven back with heavy casualties. ANGOP says government troops captured large quantities of arms and ammunition, as well as radios and medical equipment, and that the haul included South African-made parachutes. There has been no independent confirmation of the report.

UNITA 'Bandits' Kill Nine in Huambo Commune

MB010644 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Last Friday evening, a group of UNITA bandits attacked Commander Jilinga commune in Huambo Province, killing nine, including old people, women, and children. Following this barbarous action, UNITA criminals have once again demonstrated their inability to directly confront the national forces of defense and security, thus taking out their wrath on defenseless, peaceful civilians. The criminal act perpetrated by the group in the pay of Pretoria was strongly condemned by the residents of Commander Jilinga commune during a rally presided over by the first secretary of the MPLA municipal committee in Huambo.

Dos Santos Congratulates Mozambique's Machel

MB270914 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has sent a message to his Mozambican counterpart, Samora Moises Machel, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the independence of Mozambique and the 24th anniversary of the founding of Frelimo, marked yesterday.

In a message of congratulations to the Mozambican people, the Frelimo Party Central Committee, and the government of that fraternal country, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos noted that the progressive changes in Mozambique during these 11 years have led to the creation of more dignified living conditions for the Mozambican people. The Angolan head of state said in his message that despite systematic imperialist attacks on Mozambique because of its devotion to the cause of the liberation of peoples, there continues to be [words indistinct] which has ensured remarkable successes in the tasks of national reconstruction. In conclusion, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed the Angolan people's unwavering solidarity with the People's Republic of Mozambique [words indistinct] in the common struggle against imperialism [words indistinct] and economic independence of the two countries.

Western Sahara 'President' Arrives on 3-Day Visit

MB301446 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] SDAR President Mohamed Abdelaziz arrived in Luanda this morning for a 3-day official visit to the People's Republic of Angola. The Western Sahara head of state was greeted on arrival by Angolan President Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, party and government members, and several ambassadors accredited to Angola. Soon after its arrival the Western Sahara delegation, which includes Minister of Interior (Benjin Saleh Taleb Omar), SDAR ambassador to Mozambique Ibrahim Mokhtar, and other officials of the presidency of the republic, later went to the People's Palace.

President Mohamed Abdelaziz laid a wreath at the tomb of the immortal guide of the Angolan revolution, the late President Agostinho Neto. This afternoon there will be talks on bilateral cooperation and other issues. President Mohamed Abdelaziz, who is touring several African countries, has already visited Zimbabwe and the People's Republic of the Congo.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Opens Party Central Committee Meeting

MB301537 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Marshal Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, officially recently opened the fifth plenary session of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, elected by the Fourth Congress. In his opening speech, the supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution began by noting that the session was being held soon after the begining of the 12th year of national independence and at a time when the fight against terrorism is being intensified and efforts are being made to economically develop the country. President Samora Machel then spoke of events in the country since the last session, namely, the formation of Mozambican Children's Organization, the second conference of the Mozambican Youth Organization and the meeting of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau which adopted important resolutions to reorganize the defense and security forces.

Renamo Reports Anti-Government Activities

Vila de Pinda Captured

MB301856 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 30 Jun 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] If the Mozambique National Resistance, MNR, is to be believed, Frelimo government forces, and their Zimbabwe allies, have been taking quite a beating in the past week. A statement issued in Lisbon claimed that 134 troops have been killed by the rebels, many of them in an attack on the town of Vila de Pinda, near the Malawi border. On the line to Lisbon, Robin White asked the MNR secretary general, Evo Fernandes, what accord-

ing to them, had happened at Vila de Pinda:

[Begin recording] [Fernandes] We have attacked and taken Vila de Pinda at Morrumbala District, close to Malawi border. There were 69 Frelimo soldiers killed, and we know that 133 wounded Frelimo soldiers ran away into Malawi where they are still waiting to return into Mozambique. And many hundreds of civilians were also liberated from the communal villages of Vila de Pinda.

[White] Some might say that since this attack has happened so close to the Malawi border, this is a proof that you yourselves are operating out of Malawi.

[Fernandes] I don't think so because I think that [words indistinct] of Malawi, it is Mozambican territory. We have not given any inch of our territory to Malawi. It doesn't matter if it is 1 meter or 2 meters away from the Malawi border, it is Mozambican territory.

[White] So, you didn't come out of Malawi to make the attack?

[Fernandes] Of course not. [end recording]

227 Troops Claimed Eliminated

MB010708 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The Renamo movement of Mozambique says it has destroyed a goods train and a 13-vehicle convoy and has killed 227 government soldiers. The movement said in a sstatement issued in Lisbon that 4 of 10 operations had hit administrative and military targets within a 70-km radius of Maputo, the capital of Mozambique. Renamo did not mention any casualties on its side. There has been bo immediate independent confirmation of comment from the Mozambican Government on the alleged operations.

Cubans Reportedly Liquidated

MB290707 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] The Renamo movement of Mozambique says its forces killed 91 government troops and 2 Cubans in three separate attacks in the past 2 weeks. A Renamo statement issued in Lisbon said 19 government troops were killed in an attack on a military base near the port of Beira, Mozambique's second largest city, and 41 in an attack on the town Chire in the central Zambezia Province. In another attack on the town of Boane, about 40 km southwest of the capital, Maputo, 31 government troops and 2 Cubans were killed. Renamo did not mention whether it suffered any casualties in the three clashes.

Government Counters With Claims of Success

14 'Terrorists' Killed

MB281156 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Units of the Mozambican Army have killed 14 terrorists belonging to the South African MNR bandit gang. The terrorists were killed during attacks by the army on a bandit camp in the district of Jangamo, in southern Inhambane Province, and on a group of terrorists in Morrumbene district, also in Inhambane. During these operations on 15 and 17 June, the Army also recovered goods stolen from the local population by the South African terrorist force.

Two Camps Destroyed

MB301845 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Mozambique Armed Forces-FPLM stationed in Gorongosa District, Sofala, destroyed an armed bandit camp in Nhataca on 21 June. Three bandits were killed and several items stolen from the residents were receovered. During the operation, the armed forces also released people forced to live under the bandits. Also in Sofala, another armed bandit camp was destroyed in the Chitocomue, area in Chibabava District and an assortment of war material captured.

7 'Armed Bandits' Dead

MB271348 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] During a military operation, the FPLM killed seven armed bandits of a group that murdered eight people in (Vanduca), Jangamo District, in Inhambane Province on 23 June. A Inhambane Military command source also said that the FPLM seized large quantities of war materiel and stolen goods belonging to the population. The same source added that a bandit camp in (Itante) was destroyed by our armed forces.

SOUTH AFRICA

Bomb Blast Rocks Central Johannesburg

MB011229 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1223 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 1, SAPA — An explosion at a bus stop in central Johannesburg injured at least two people — one a baby — and shattered store front windows in the centre of Johannesburg today, eyewitnesses said. The blast at the corner of Main and Von Wielligh Streets was at 1.50 pm, store owners and managers told SAPA at the scene. Bottle store owner Mr Cecil Smit said: "I was sitting inside when I heard a terrible bang. I ran outside and saw people snatching a baby from a pram and take it inside Mosskays store." Another eyewitness, who did not want to be named, said the child's mother was "injured and bleeding" and also whisked by bystanders into Mosslays store.

Security forces wre on the scene within two minutes of the blast. Crowds quickly gathered and uniformed men closed off streets.

Shattered glass lay strewn across pavements. Within seconds of telephone calls to SAPA reporting a "hang of a bang" in the city centre, sirens could be heard.

Unconfirmed eyewitness reports later said at least seven people had been hurt, five of them whites. They said the injured baby was seven or eight months old. Reporters on the scene said windows for a height of four floors in building opposite the blast scene had been shattered. The explosive device had apparently been placed in a dustbin attached to a pole at the bus stop, eyewitnesses added. A black woman was treated for shock and removed by ambulance. She had apparently collapsed while in a fast food takeaway restaurant next to the bus stop at the time of the explosion. About a half hour after the blast, police requested media personnel to move away from the scene and said liaison officers would address the press at a later stage.

In Pretoria, the Bureau for Information said four women and one child were injured in the explosion. The blast was in line with the adopted policy of the African National Congress. The director of internal media liaison, Mr Leon Mellet, said that the targets were indiscriminate and again children and women were hit.

Police Say 8 Hurt

MB011315 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1312 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 1, SAPA — Six adults and two children were injured in an explosion in the Johannesburg city centre during the lunch hour, police said. Colonel Franz Malherbe, police public relations officer for Johannesburg, said at the scene of the explosion it was not yet known what had caused the blast. An explosive device was suspected to have been placed in a wire rubbish bin attached to a pole at a bus stop, he added. The blast was on the east side of Main Street, near the posh Carlton Centre and hotel complex, at 1.55pm. The injured were treated and taken to hospital. The colonel said he could not be immediately certain as to the seriousness of injuries, but added he believed some of the victims had not been badly hurt. In Pretoria, a Bureau for Information spokesperson said one of the injured children was two weeks old, the other 3 1/2 years. All the injured adults were women — five whites and a black. Names are being withheld pending notification of next-of-kin.

10 Killed in Bophuthatswana Explosion 27 June

MB011048 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1046 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Mmabatho, July 1, SAPA — Ten dead bodies were discovered in a burnt-out VW kombi after a series of blasts rocked Madikwe area in Bophuthatswana on June 27, police in Mmabatho said today. They said the explosions occured in the early hours of the morning. Police are investigating the incident and trying to identify the dead people. Any one with information concerning the incident should contact the police at Mogwase on telephone 014652 2111.

A Bophuthatswana police spokesman could not say what had caused the explosions or where the kombi had come from. The spokesman added it was suspected the blasts were caused by explosive devices which were in the vehicle. He suspected that one device went off accidentally, causing a chain reaction.

New Emergency Regulations for Alexandra Announced

MB011050 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0830 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Tougher regulations in accordance with the emergency situation have been announced for Alexandra north of Johannesburg, in a special government gazette. In accordance with the regulations, no one may enter any school premises or school building in this township until 13 July. Written permission must first be obtained from the Department of Eduction and Training before a person is allowed to enter a school premises or school building.

COSATU Calls Meeting to Discuss Emergency

MB010601 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] has called a meeting to discuss the effects of the state of emergency on its activities. COSATU has announced in a statement that the meeting will assess the effects of the detention of trade union leaders. The venue for the talks is not being revealed for fear of more detentions. The statement says the detention of more than 900 trade unionists since 12 June is evidence of a continuing direct and conscious attack on union activities and their freedom to operate effectively. The government has refused to confirm detentions and says that nobody has been picked up for trade union activities alone. COSATU has warned that action against members could (?rapidly) destroy established labor relations and provoke strikes throughout the country.

ANC Says Official in Swaziland Kidnapped

MB301221 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The ANC one of its officials in Swaziland has been kidnapped. The outlawed movement has alleged the official was abducted by a group of South Africans last Thursday. Howard Barrell has more.

[Barrell] An ANC official spokesman in Lusaka today named the man as Sydney Msibi alias Thomas Shongwe. He was a refugee registered with the Swazi Government. The ANC's spokesman said Msibi was confronted by a group of South African men in Swaziland on Thursday morning of last week. He was overpowered and abducted into South Africa, the spokesman added. The ANC is now expected to mount an international campaign to secure his release from what the ANC believes is custody in South Africa.

Statement Demands Release

MB301701 Dakar PANA in English 1521 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Lusaka, 30 June (PANA) — The African National Congress of South Africa [words indistinct] demands the immediate release and return to its territory of the liberation movements militant Sidney Msibi who was abducted by the South African agents in Manzini on Thursday. In a press statement made vailable to the Pan-African News Agency (PANA) in the Zambian capital today, the ANC Information Department said Mr Msibi (alias Thomas Shongwe), was overpowered and kidnapped form his Manzini home on Thursday.

The statement also noted that this latest outrage follows the assassination, two weeks earlier, of two other of the ANC members by a South African death squad using silenced weapons with armour piercing bullets. The (?Mbabane) assassinated ANC members were Saxton Lerothodi and Renfrew Kobus.

The ANC release further described the Msibi kidnapping as an act of banditry which constitutes a serious violation of international law and the sovereignty of all countries bordering South Africa. [Words indistinct] to intervene on behalf of Msibi, the ANC Information Department cautioned that Msibi's life is in extreme danger at the hands of the racist regime's security forces. South African political detainees have in the past been tortured to death while in detention.

Tutu Criticizes EEC Decision, Will Not Meet Howe

AU280801 Paris AFP in English 0748 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Excerpts] London, June 28 (AFP) — Bishop Desmond Tutu said Saturday that EEC leaders had "bent over backwards to accommodate the South African Government" in rejecting the adoption of immediate sanctions against Pretoria during a summit in The Hague which ended Friday. Bishop Tutu, speaking on BBC 4 radio, said that he did not intend to meet British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe when he visits South Africa on an EEC peace mission. "I don't know what will have to happen for them to realise how desperate our situation is," said the bishop.

More Land Readied in Khayelitsha for Homeless

MB271121 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1114 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Cpae Town, June 27, SAPA — A tender for R10.3-million has been granted by the Western Cape Development Board to prepare an area of land at Khayelitsha for a further 5000 serviced sites. The work which will involve earth removal and soil stabilisation will be the start of phase four of the development at Khayelitsha, SABC radio news reports. Meanwhile refugees from the Crossroads and KTC squatter camps are still pouring into the tent-town at Khayelitsha and it is now estimated that some 3200 people are living in 165 tents. The final meeting of the Development Board, before its functions are taken over by the administrator, will be held in Goodwood on Monday.

Boy Sentenced to 2 Years for ANC Slogan Display

MB010501 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2205 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 30, SAPA — A 15-year-old boy was sentenced in the regional court today to two years imprisonment suspended for five years, for displaying slogans connected to the African National Congress (ANC) on his school rucksack. The youth, of Guguletu, had pleaded not guilty to a charge of contravening the Internal Security Act on December 11 last year by displaying placards, pamphlets, poems and "freedom songs" regarding the ANC in his room and having slogans such as "ANC freedom fighters", "resistance fighters" and "revolution" written on his rucksack. He was alternatively charged with possessing publications regarding the ANC. The hearing was held in camera.

Seven Reported Dead in Black-on-Black Violence

MB271555 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] The Bureau for Information in Pretoria says 7 people were killed in the 24-hour period ending at 0600 this morning in incidents of black-on-black violence. A black municipal policeman and his dog were killed in Soweto outside Johannesburg when a hand grenade was thrown at them. In the same suburb, a black motorist was killed when his vehicle was set alight. His passengers sustained serious burns. At Zwide near Port Elizabeth police found the bodies of two black men who had been killed by the so-called necklace method. Another black person was killed in a similar fashion in the KaNgwane trustland in the eastern Transvaal. A black man was also burnt to death at the township near White River. A black man was shot dead in his motorcar at the Old Crossroads squatter camp.

Bureau Reports 2 Injured in Queenstown

MB281229 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1228 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Queenstown, June 28, SAPA — Two people were injured when a bomb blast rocked a busy shopping centre in the Queenstown in the eastern Cape at noon today. A spokeswoman for the Bureau for Information said the blast was caused by an explosive device placed in a dustbin outside the frontier pharmacy in the Fred Petit shopping centre. A thirty-year-old man was slightly injured in the left foot and a 12-year-old boy suffered a badly damaged left leg, she said. SAPA's correspondent reports that the boy was rushed to hospital and it is feared his leg may have to be amputated below the knee. Police have cordoned off the area and are investigating the cause of the blast, the spokeswoman said. The roof and windows of the pharmacy were badly damaged as well as the windows of the nearby Glenleys furniture store. The offices of a local firm of attorneys were also slightly damaged. Five vehicles in a nearby parking lot were badly damaged in the blast.

Bureau for Information Issues Unrest Reports

28 June

MB280932 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0931 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 28, SAPA — There were five unrest-related deaths in the 24-hour period ending 6am today, Bureau for Information spokesman Mr Leon Mellet said at the bureau's daily press briefing in Pretoria today. Ths figure does not include the four ANC men shot dead by police near Nietverdient in the west Transvaal last night. Two blacks were stoned to death in a Soweto street early today by an unknown group. A man died in hospital following a petrol-bomb attack on a police escort near Worcester on June 26. Two bodies that had been stoned and set alight were found at Matjiesgoedfontein in KwaNdebele. Two youths were being held, Mr Mellet said. No information regarding possible unrest incidents which did not involve fatalities was given.

29 June

MB291209 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1200 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 29, SAPA — Four people died in incidents of unrest during the 24-hour period ending 6am today, the Bureau for Information said in Pretoria today. Bureau spokeswoman Mrs Ronnelle Henning told a daily press briefing that police saved a railways policeman from being "necklaced" in Tembisa yesterday. A large number of blacks ran away when police arrived on the scene and no arrests were made, Mrs Henning said.

A man was shot dead after a mob had thrown a petrol bomb at a municipal police vehicle in Zwide near Port Elizabeth, at 4.15pm yesterday. Eight others were arrested.

The bodies of two blacks were found behind the Table Top factory in Old Crossroads. Their throats had been slit, Mrs Henning said. One body was identified as that of Mr Leon Shingase, 22, while the other was of an unidentified male of about 18.

In Vrieskraal, KwaNdebele, the burnt body of a 25-year-old man was found.

30 June

MB301456 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1450 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 30, SAPA — Following is Bureau for Information unrest report:

"The following incidents were reported for the period 06h00 on June 29 to 06h00 today:

"Incidents:

"Two explosions, the first at 03515 and the second at 03h30, this morning damaged two water pipes in Dunkeld Road, Westville, Durban, near a pedestrian bridge, crossing the R268 national road. The damage was slight and the water supply was switched to alternative pipes within an hour. The pipes, which are situated next to each other, are the property of the Pinetown Regional Waterworks. Mini-limpet mimes were used in both the explosions. The second explosion was, however, clearly intended to injure or kill people. As the pipe runs very close to the pedestrian bridge, pedestrians or personnel investigating the first explosion could have been seriously hurt. Fortunately, no one was hurt.

"The following facts regarding the bus accident yesterday in Khumalo Street, Orlando West, Soweto at 16h30 came to light after the initial investigation: Four passenger buses and a combi, transported people from the meeting of Chief Minister Buthelezi in the Jabulani Stadium, Soweto, to Orlando West. A group of youths stoned and threw a petrol bomb at the leading bus. The clothes of the driver, Mr Edward Makhanya, caught alight and he jumped off the bus. The driverless bus moved ahead and two black pedestrians were run over and killed. They have not yet been identified. The bus then crashed into a wall of the Orlando West Garage. The driver of the second bus alleges that one of the youths in the group shot at his bus with a firearm. The driver stopped the bus whereupon the third bus rammed the combi, which collided with the bus in front of it. The fourth bus collided with the third bus. Forty eight of the 246 passengers of the vehicles were injured and 36 are receiving treatment at Baragwanath Hospital. Mr Makhanya is being treated for burns. A youth was stabbed to death allegedly by some of the passengers. Further details regarding this allegation are as yet not available. The South African Police are continuing their investigation. No arrests have yet been made.

"The black railway policeman, who was saved from a necklace death on Saturday, June 28, in Tembisa on the east Rand, as reported yesterday, has since died in hospital. He was Constable J.E. Rampete, 30.

"After the news conference yesterday, the following report was received: two black men, Abraham Maleki, 19, and Martin Maseko, 19, both of 2649 Emdeni-Extension, Soweto, were killed on June 28 at 17h30 when they allegedly threatened a guard at the home of a councillor with knives. The guard fired shots at the alleged attackers, in self-defence, killing both.

"At 19h45 yesterday, a group of about 20 men stoned a black man to death in front of his home and knived his body. The man was Mr Mazwandile Baaitjies, 20, of 133 Zondi Soweto.

"In Tembisa on the East Rand, a black man fired a shot from his house at a police patrol. In reaction, the police fired back and shot tear smoke at the house, which caught alight and was slightly damaged. The man then shot himself. The police confiscated a 9mm pistol."

1 July

MB011122 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The Bureau for Information says that as far as serious incidents of violence are concerned, South Africa had one of its quietest days yesterday since the declaration of the latest state of emergency. In a situation report released in Pretoria, the bureau says that at about 2200 last night a police patrol came across a clinic that was burning in (Hinsta) Street, Motherwell, in Port Elizabeth. The partially burned body of a black man was found in the building. He was later identified as 42-year-old Dr (J.M. Hewana). A can and two bottles containing petrol were found near his body. The bureau says this seems to indicate that arson was involved.

Press Reviews Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Press Briefings

Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 27 June carries an editorial on page 4 noting that despite the fact that the Bureau of Information "has become the principal source of publishable information about unrest that may be occurring in South Africa," the bureau has canceled two press briefings this week, one on the day after two bombs exploded in Johannesburg. No reason for the cancellations were given.

Tambo Wins West

On the same page, John Battersby writes from London that this week was, for Oliver Tambo and the ANC, "the week the West was won." The British Government had its first contact with the ANC president, and British TV viewers watched a debate between Tambo and a panel of South African businessmen. "It was a remarkable exercise which illustrated to the British public the broad areas of common ground between the ANC and business leaders and academics — in spite of sharp differences over the use of violence and the ANC's communist links." Although what the ANC leader said cannot be published, "whether probing the communist links of the ANC — the most penetrating public discussion yet — or debating the merits of foreign mediators to get the dialogue going, the overwhelming picture was of seven committed South Africans genuinely searching for a way out of the cycle of violence and destruction." The meeting was a watershed in that it removed the contradiction in British foreign policy which resulted from the British urging the South African government to have contacts with the ANC while refusing contact itself. It paved the way for contact with ANC leaders such as Nelson Mandela and drew "the ANC closer into the Western Sphere of influence." It also "sends an unmistakeable signal to Pretoria about the necessity of including the ANC in the negotiating process," gives at least partial recognition to the statement by Eminent Person Group [EPG] member Lord Barber that it would be unfair to expect the ANC to renounce violence before going into the talks, and underlines the EPG conclusion tha the ANC is indispensable to a settlement. "Britain fears that a radicalised ANC — without Western support — would resort increasingly to guerrilla war and jeopardise Western interests in the region." ANC director of information Thambo Mbeki was asked to brief the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee, which he did eloquently, although it cannot be reported. "If that is not a signal which sets the red lights flashing in Pretoria, nothing will."

Citizen on Healey

In its editorial on page 6, Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English notes the bananas presented by students to shadow Foreign Minister Dennis Healey and says it shows that he is "bananas if he thinks he can monkey about with South Africa." The paper says that Healey is not visiting with an open mind but is biased against South Africa. If he had been staying in the big Johannesburg hotel when the bomb when off, he "might have been jolted out of his complacency about the ANC, whom he supports." The paper disagrees with Healey's assertion that the ANC and IRA are different and on his comments on how bad a workers hostel was and says that there are places in Britain just as bad. "We say to Mr Healey: You are biased, vindictive, uncaring and completely blind to the realities of what is going on here. Come to think of it, we shouldn't call you a political monkey but a political ass."

CITY PRESS on Restrictions

"The government was not mincing words when it warned newspapers it would take action if and when emergency regulations are violated," Johannesburg *City Press* in English on 29 June [date as published] says in an editorial on page 2. "The State is dead serious. It is not delegating offical censors who'll peer over editors' shoulders to see what they intend publishing. It's more subtle than that. The multitude of emergency regulations ensures that censorship is carried out by remote control." The regulations themselves are of "momumental vagueness and all-embracing stipulations" and the government has refused to define what it means by a " 'subversive statement.' " "While we walk through this infested minefield hoping we don't get blown skyhigh, we would like to know what Foreign Minister Pik Botha thought when he told U.S. TV that the press in SA is free."

SOWETAN on 'Facts' of Emergency

In the space in which it usually carries its editorial, Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 27 June says "no comment...," and goes on to say: "The facts speak for themselves," The paper notes that Progressive Federal Party MP Helen Suzman produced a list in Parliament of 1,800 people she said had been detained, 67 people have died in unrest according to the Bureau for Information, the Labor Monitoring Group has reported that 171 unionists were detained and while some of them have been released others had their detentions extended under the security legislation, and "industrial relations have been affected because many union officials and leaders have gone into hiding to escape detention."

STAR on Resisting Sanctions

Commenting on the growing international call for sanctions in an editorial on page 10, Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 27 June says it is "clear that sanctions will provide no 'quick fix' for the political impasse here. Minor annoyances could simply harden white attitudes and delay the processes of change. Major economic disruption could add extra instability to the entire situation — more unemployment and recession, more desperation and bitterness all around. Either way the consequences are undesirable." However, many believe sanctions are the only answer. In a report to the South African Council of Churches, Beyers Naude said that "the onus on" the United States, Great Britain, and the FRG, which have resisted sanctions, "is to show just what other means could effectively resolve the conflict. It seems self-evident that Pretoria should be eargerly assisting this line of thought. Unhappily its extraordinary hard-line, go-it-alone behaviour at present lends our last defenders little assistance."

Treason Trials Considered

In a second editorial on the same page, *The Star* discusses the acquittal of four men on trial for treason, noting that while a trial is "infinitely preferable to locking people away incommunicado simply to keep them out of mischief," the government must have "at lenst a strong prima facie case. In its anxiety to lock away its enemies, the State should not be to be relying soley on circumstantial evidence, political theory and semantics." "The

State concedes a moral victory if its case is seen to lack substance. It is unfair, too, to subject people against whom charges cannot be substantiated to lengthy imprisonment and to costly legal fees. Finally, it is disturbing when a prosectuion case can collapse as suddenly and completely as it did in this instance."

CAPE TIMES Demands Explanation

"The prima facie state of affairs revealed in the Supreme Court yesterday about a police raid at an Anglican Church in Elsie's River is so disturbing that an immediate and fullscale offical explanation is required," Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 26 June says in an editorial on page 6. The detention of the church's entire congregation, including a *Cape Times* reporter, should cause "readers to question the appropriateness of such action in a society calling itself Christian, Western and a bastion against communsism and atheism."

Change in British Policy

"The meeting in London this week between a British Minister of State and Mr Oliver Tambo of the African National Congress signifies an historic change in the Conservative government's attitude to the ANC and the intractable South African problem," the paper says in a second editorial on the same page. The meeting "makes clear that a significant change of emphasis is under way in British policy, with an ominous hardening of attitudes towards Pretoria. The shift seems to be a response to the unhelpfully hawkish direction of Pretoria's recent actions, as seen in Whitehall, including the sabotage of the EPG negotiations, the declaration of a state of emergency and action to muffle the press."

CAPE TIMES on Open Schools

"The South African Teachers' Associations (SATA) is to be congratulated on its enlightened attitude towards non-racial education," the *Cape Times* says in a third editorial on page 10. SATA supported the opening of white government schools to all races, which would "indeed be a welcome change from the present official attitude, which is that Pretoria decides everything for everybody, whether they want it or not." Several white government schools in the Cape have voted in favor of opening admission to all races. "If the government is too timid to issue a general enabling edict, why does it not at least allow mixed schooling on a limited basis beginning with those schools which have already asked for it? The success or failure of such an experiment could then be used as a guide for the future. For the future is undoubtedly where open schools lie, either under this government or its successor. By delaying the inevitable, the authorities are undermining the role which whites could play in determining a future education policy."

Hendrickse, Rajbansi Should Walk Out

In a column on the same page, Allister Sparks writes: "When the Rev Allan Hendrickse and Mr Amichand Rajbansi went into the new tricameral Parliament, they pledged that if it turned out to be a sham they would exercise their ultimate censure and walk out. They should fulfill that pledge now. The way the government has overriden the opposition of the coloured and Indian houses in passing the new security bills has exposed more vividly than ever how phony its reform intentions are." The government has shown "that it does not care a fig for the views of the people with whom it claims to be sharing power. It has demonstrated that when it talks of power-sharing with non-whites it means giving them the right to agree with the National Party." If Hendrickse and Rajbansi "carry out their original pledge they might yet redeem themselves and exercise some meaningful pressure on the government. If they do not, the only potential restraining influence they have ever had will be gone and they will scarcely even rate the appellation of tokenist." The government's action over the security bills has also sent a message to "those blacks it is trying to persuade to participate in its newly established national Statutory Council." The government has undermined the credibility of any black leader who is willing to participate in the statutory council. "It has been demonstrated for the whole black population to see that he will be offering to participate in a forum where he will be heeded as long as he says 'ja baas' [yes master] and ignored when he does not. It is difficult to imagine anyone of substance running that kind of risk to his credibility."

Information Continues Flowing

In his "Washington Letter" on the same page, Simon Barber writes that the government's "apparent belief that attempting to dictate what the press may say will somehow make its troubles go away" is absurd. "What is going on in South Africa is not a tree falling over in a forest where no one is present, it is an objective reality that will destroy the country whether or not it is reported daily in this newspaper or in *The Washington Post*. By trying to gag that reality, Mr Louis Nel, the Deputy Minister for Truth, has merely added one more indictment to the enormous list of crimes the outside world holds against South Africa. Mendacity," Since Nel believes that disinvestment and a lack of confidence in South Africa is the result of what the media reports, "the solution, in his governemnt's childlike logic," is to stop the media reporting it. However, this will not work because "governments also also have ways of knowing what is happening. That is why they have embassies. If the truth is too subversive for correspondents to transmit, then the U.S. State Department and others will do it for them. The Reagan administration, opposed though it may be to economic sanctions, has no interest in concealing Pretoria's actions. Far from it: revelation to the world of what the South African government will not acknowledge to its own people is becoming a potent sanction in tis own right." "So you see, Big Brother, the rest of the world has a good idea of what is going on, and will continue to do so until you put all diplomats under guard or expel them, cut all phone lines, read all mail and place your every critic in concentration camps. Even then, rest assured, the truth will out — just as it seeps from the Soviet gulag."

ZAMBIA

Alleged West German, British Spies Released

MB010545 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Zambia has freed two West Germans and a Briton who had been accused for spying for South Africa, after tension arose between West Germany and Zambia over the detention of the two Germans. The West German ambassador in Lusaka, Mr (Klaus Timmerman), said the West Germans were released after he delivered a strongly worded protest note to the Zambian foreign minister, Mr Luke Mwananshiku.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Meets Visting Western Sahara 'President'

MB271244 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Prime Minister Comrade Robert Mugabe, this morning held discussions with the visiting SDAR president, Comrade Mohamed Abdelaziz, but details of the talks were not given. The prime minister's delegation to the talks held at the State Guest House included the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, while Comrade Abdelaziz led two ministers. This afternoon Comrade Abdelaziz is expected to meet ambassadors from Algeria, Cuba, Yugoslavia, and India.

Abdelaziz Departs

MB281239 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] The president of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, SDAR, Comrade Mohamed Abdelaziz, says his visit to Zimbabwe has successful and fruitful in strengthening and reinforcing relations between Zimbabwe and the SDAR. He was speaking at the Harare international airport today before departing for home at the end of a 3-day official visit to Zimbabwe. Comrade Abdelaziz expreesed his gratitude to the people of Zimbabwe for their solidarity with his people. On South Africa, the SDAR leader expressed solidarity with the people of South Africa and Namibia, who are waging a liberation war against the white minority regime of South Africa and its illegal occupation of Namibia. Comrade Abdelaziz was seen off at the airport by the president, Comrade Canaan Banana; the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe; senior government officials; and members of the diplomatic corps.